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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 2-30 P. M.				
12th Dec	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
19th "	OCHANA	6610	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	SALSETTE	6000		
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7561		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6603		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	17000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7858		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9421		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
* 31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10819		
10th "	PERSIA	7561		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MORNA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9508
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
FRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KORRBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,780	P. Badewich	1st Feb. 1909
FRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb. 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,780	P. Badewich	1st Apr 1909
FRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,780	P. Badewich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	4,046	R. Nitsche	28th Jan. 1909
* PERSIA	3,895	G. Bartele	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	3,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	3,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

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Steamer.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	3,159	E. Radonicich	26th Dec. 1908.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, Route—via. about
LINGA	2,171	Mon 7th Dec.	11 a.m. P D & Co
KOLA	1,206	Thur. 10th Dec.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 11th Dec.	6 a.m. (direct).

"Via Porebander, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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7th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec 1909
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	21st Jan, 1909
YARRA	5,143	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Grisonnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,395	Guronnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

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Albert Building, Hornby Road.

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D. BALDUINO	4,680	D. Magnanini	15th Jan. 1909.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1909.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
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ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb, 1909.

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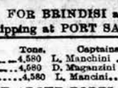

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
WAKAMIYA MARU		T. Yamawaki	6th Dec.	15th Dec.
KAGESHIMA MARU		T. Arakawa	16th Dec.	29th Dec. 1909.
MOWORI MARU		J. Hands	26th Dec.	7th Jan.
YEDOGAWA MARU		B. Eon	8th Jan.	20th Jan.
TAKASAKI MARU		A. Meeker	21st Jan.	2nd Feb.
CEYLON MARU		F. Pyne	5th Feb.	16th Feb.

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CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required. Ensure that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from the Professor Vetarzo Remedies [illegible]

Agents for Goods.—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY & SIMLA. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers—THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., LTD., 57, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

Medicines were formerly advertised in Bombay and Poona Papers, but since the Special Notice stopped round every bottle of these preparations.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£18 322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR

Huntly Blend,

and take no other.

When you ask for

Club Blend

SEE THAT IT IS IN A

Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & CO., VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO., HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the proximo, will be 2 Annas p[illegible] The Rates for Subscribe[illegible] altered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per [illegible] Rs. 30 for cash in adv[illegible] ing delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. "ARABIA," from LONDON, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Do k.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will issue 1st and 2nd Class RETURN TICKETS at single Fares on all their COAST LINES from 15th December, 1908, available for RETURN by 15th January, 1909.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, (7TH AND 9TH) DECEMBER, 1908.

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST & SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a half will be issued between any two Ports on the B. S. N. Coy's Line of Steamers except on our Harbour Lines from the 15th December, 1908, to the 2nd January 1909, and will be available for completion of the return journey up to the midnight of the 6th January, 1909.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th December, 1908.

NOTICE.

THE ROYAL THEATRE, GRANT ROAD.

OFFERS are invited for the LEASE for a term of years of the land upon which the above Theatre is now situate and which land is held on lease from the Trustees of the Seth Merwanji Framji Panday Charitable Funds, and is now in the occupation of Mr. Manecksji Jivanji Master & Others as the Executors of the late Mahomedally Ebrahimji (the proprietors of the New Alfred Theatrical Company) under a Lease dated the 19th December, 1879, and made between Kerbabjee Hormusji Bharucha of the one part and Eduljee Adurjee Homjee of the other part and which said lease expires on the 31st day of March, 1909.

For further particulars apply to Mr Nusserwanji Merwanji Panday, the Managing Trustee at Panday Sanatorium, Panday Road Colaba.—Dated this 20th day of November, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Solicitors to the Trustees of
the MERWANJI FRAMJI PANDAY,
Charitable Funds.

BOMBAY FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1908.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6½ P.M., on MONDAY, 7th December, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1908.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

Broad Gauge sleepers (10' by 10" by 5") ...75,000.

Delivery of sleepers must commence in April 1909, or earlier, and must be completed by the end of May 1909. As regards Indian sleepers at least half of the total quantity must be delivered at Railway Stations ready for inspection before the 1st of April 1909, and the remainder before the 1st of May, 1909.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian—Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian—Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods.
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods.
Java—Teak.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of sleepers of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate for the lot.

In the case of mixed Hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar will be inspected and passed at the cost of the contractor at any Railway Station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at these Stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway; the Railway Stations at which the sleepers are to be delivered and the number to be delivered at each Station must be clearly noted in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Calcutta, by 12 noon on TUESDAY, the 19th January, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's NAME and ADDRESS and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1909." Unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tenders and specifications can be obtained from the Chief Store Keeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Sealdah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board, to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after the disposal of the tenders provided a Bona Fide Tender is submitted, while to successful Tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the contract agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1908.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS, 1908-1909.

IT is proposed to hold the FIRST EXTRA MEETING on SATURDAY, 12th December, 1908, at about 14 Extra Meetings will be held during the Season.

The Rates of Admission are as follows:—

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Gentleman ...	Rs. 5	Gentleman ...	Rs. 1-8
Lady or Child ...	„ 2	Lady or Child ...	Re. 0-12
Lawn	Re. 1		

Ladies and Members of the TURF CLUB are admitted to the Lawn free.

SEASON TICKETS.

Members of the Turf Club ...Rs. 35 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Members' Stand and Lawn.
Non-Members of the Turf Club...Rs. 40 each.—Available for Grand Stand, and Enclosure only.
Ladies ... ...Rs 10 each.—Available for Grand Stand, Enclosure and Lawn.

To Members of the Turf Club and Ladies a Ticket will be issued, to Non-Members of the Turf Club a book containing Coupons for each day.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons are not transferable.

Ladies' Season Tickets are not available for children.

Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued on payment.

Tickets will be sold at the Gate only.

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons can be had on application to—

W. I. T. C., 2 Morland Road, Byculla.

Admission are subject to the Rules of the Western India Turf Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.
1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

BANDMANN'S THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor.....MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE FAMOUS
LONDON BIOSCOPE.
The Finest, Largest and Clearest Pictures ever shown in Bombay.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
100,000 FEET OF NEW FILMS.

THIS WEEK	
The Tale of a Tooth	The Doll's Revenge
The Haunted Bed Room	Where is the Drummer?
Kidnapped	
Hanky Panky Cards	And the Villain still Pursued Her
The Haunted Hotel	

OR
THE AUTHOR'S DREAM
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY. 3
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P.M.
We claim this to be the most Modern and up to date Machine in the East.
TRAGIC PICTURES
HUMOROUS PICTURES
MAGIC PICTURES
TRAVEL PICTURES
A TRIP ROUND THE WORLD EVERY EVENING
Special late show every Saturday from 11-15 to 12-15 p.m.
Children's Matinee every Saturday at 5 p.m.
FULL THEATRE BAND WITH SCENIC EFFECTS.
Prices Rs. 2, Re.1, Ans. 8 and 4. Sofas for 3, Rs. 5.
Entire change of Programme on Wednesday.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN AND THE MOST PATRONIZED ENTERTAINMENT.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH

Is the only place where the Public can really enjoy a very pleasant hour.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUDING SUNDAY

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 (S. T).
With the CLEAREST, STEADIEST and LARGEST LIVING PICTURES ever shown in India.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES AMONGST THEM.

THEIR MAJESTIES the KING and QUEEN of ENGLAND visiting last Summer on Board a Man-of-War at Gotta; their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy.

This film has been shown with enormous success in England and all over the world
and
The Grand Historical Drama,
CHARLOTTE GORDAY,
which took place during the FRENCH REVOLUTION. Other films, instructive, magical and laughable.

PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE

OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

The Alex's Chronophone has been generally acknowleged to have the largest screen, clearest light, and steadiest Pictures in Bombay.

This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

DON'T MISS THE OPPORTUNITY,
As these films will not be repeated again.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.—4 as. 8 as. Re. 1 & Rs. 2.
TIBOL'S CORONATION BAND in attendance.

A GRAND EVENING CONCERT.

ILLUSTRATED BY
LANTERN SLIDES,
IN THE
Y. M. C. A. HALL,
SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER, 1908,
At 9-30 P.M.

In Aid of
Y. W. C. A. BUILDING REPAIR FUND.
Reserved Seats, Rs. 2. Unreserved Seats, Re. 1.
May be had at Messrs. S. ROSE & Co., Y.M.C.A., and Y.W.C.A.

Popular Songs Illustrated by Beautiful Coloured Slides will be sung by

Mrs. Skanks.	Mr. Saunders.
Mrs. Valentiani.	Mr. Gillett.
Mrs. Spence.	Mr. Comfort.

The programme will also include instrumental numbers by

Mrs. Ben Hick.	Mr. Rhenius.
Mrs. Portlock.	Miss Russell will recite.

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 10TH DECEMBER,
AT 9-30 P.M.
PIANOFORTE RECITAL
BY
LOUIS EDGER.

PROGRAMME.

I. Italian Concerto. ... ... Bach.
(A.) Allegro moderato. (B.) Andante. (C) Presto.
II. Sonate op. 111 in C minor, ... Beethoven.
(A.) Maestoso—Allegro con brio ed appassionata.
(B.) Arietta: Adagio molto cantabile e semplice.
III. (A) ETUDE in E flat major op. 10
(C) ETUDE in G flat major op. 25 ... Chopin.
(C) BALLADE in A flat op. 47
IV. CARNAVAL ... ... SCHUMANN.
Preambule, Pierrot, Arlequin Vive noble, Eusebius, Florestan, Coquette, Replique, Papillons, Lettres dansantes, Chiarina, Chopin, Estrella Reconnaissance, Pantalon et Colombine, Valse allemande, Paganini Aveu, Promenade, Pause, Marche des Davidsbundlers contre les Philistins.

Stalls, Rs. 5 and 3.

Plan at ROSE & Co.

BILLIARDS.

A GRAND ENTERTAINMENT
Has been arranged to take place at
MR. PYRKE'S, APOLLO BILLIARD ROOMS,
ON MONDAY EVENING, 7TH INST.,
When F. H. Weiss will concede three of the best local Amateurs.
STARTS OF 200 POINTS IN GAMES OF 300 UP.
AN EXHIBITION OF TRICK & MASSE STROKES WILL ALSO BE GIVEN.
TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 SHARP.
Admission, Rs. 3. Reserve, Rs. 4.

F. H. WEISS plays all his Matches with Bonzoline Balls.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Teollygunge Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
THE GREATEST MUSICAL EVENT OF 1908.
RAFALESWKI AND LILI SHARP
(MDME RAFALESWKI)
VOCALIST KUBELIK CONCERTS, LONDON.
Fresh from their London successes.

Rafalewski } Rafalewski } Rafalewski } The Marvellous Pianist and Violinist.	and	Lili Sharp } Lili Sharp } Lili Sharp } The Australians Nightingale.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
Owing to their Calcutta engagements.
TUESDAY, DEC. 8TH.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.

Violin Soli... ... "Traumerei" ...Schumann.
(Dreaming)
"Souvenirs D'allemagne" ... ...Rafalewski.
"Zigeunerweisen" ... ...Sarasate.
(Gipsy Fortune Tellers.)
M. RAFALEWSKI.

Piano Soli.
Fugue ... ...Bach.
Nocturne ... ...Chopin.
Etude (for left hand only) ... ...Rafalewski.
"Eclater de Rire" ... ... „
M. RAFLEWSKI.
E STRANO.

Recit e Scena ... Ah, fors e lui ...Verdi.
Lullaby... Sleep, Little Brown Dove ...Rafalewski.
Scotch Song...
"I'm owre young to marry yet" ...Anonymous.
MISS LILI SHARP.
Song... "Love could I only tell thee" ...Capel
M. RAFALEWSKI.
Duet ... "The Syren and Friar" ...Louis.
MISS LILI SHARP & M. RAFALEWSKI.

INTERVAL OF 10 MINUTES.

PART II.

Violin Soli ... "Legende" ...Wieniawski.
(A Strange Story)
"Das Vogelein in Baumet" ... ...Paganini.
(The Bird in the tree.)
M. RAFALEWSKI.
Pianoforte Soli... ... "Valse" ...Rafalewski.
"Midsummer Night's Dream... Mendelssohn-Liszt.
M. RAFALEWSKI.
"Songs my mother taught me" ... Dvorak.
"Solveigs' Song" ... ... Greig.
"Sing Sweet Bird" ... ... Ganz.
MISS LILI SHARP.
Duet ... ... "Trust her not" ...Balfe.
MISS LILI SHARP & M. RAFALEWSKI.
Song ... ... "Toreador" ... ...Bizet
M. RAFALEWSKI.
Laughing Song... "La Bourbonise" ...Auber.
Song... ... ... "Good-Bye" ...Tosti.
MISS LILI SHARP.
GOD SAVE THE KING.
BLUTNNER GRAND PIANO
Kindly lent by Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ltd.
Plan at MARCKS & Co.
Rs. 5 and 2.
Special concessions to *bona fide* Students.

TOWN HALL.

Under the Patronage of H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, 15th and 16th DECEMBER.
The Most Notable Concert Organization ever to Visit the East and the only Metropolitan Company of the Season, the

HERBERT WITHERS
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CONCERT COMPANY.
CONCERT COMPANY.
CONCERT COMPANY.

Supported by the Band of H. E. The Governor under the Direction of Mr. Behr.
World Tour 1908-09 under Direction of Charles Harrison Gibbons.
MME LUISA SOBRINO, Prima Donna Soprano.
MR. CHARLES BENNETT, Baritone.
MME MARGUERITE ELLY, F. R. A. M., Solo Pianist, and Mr. Herbert Withers, Violoncellist.
Unanimous Press Endorsements.

ON DEPARTURE FROM HOME:—
"Unquestionably the strongest group of concert artistes London has loaned to the Colonies in years."—"The Telegraph".

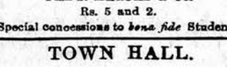
AFTER THE OPENING CONCERT:—
"A rich and rare musical treat * * * The most brilliant entertainment ever given in Colombo, the concert of the Madame Albani Company, presented by the same enterprising and resourceful entrepreneur not excepted. Each item was a gem. Those present, and those included all that is best in musical Colombo, listened enraptured."—"The Ceylon Independent," 6th Nov.
"Certainly the strongest group of concert artistes ever heard here."—"The Times of Ceylon," 6th Nov.
"Unquestionably the best musical organisation which has ever favoured Ceylon with a visit"—"Ceylon Observer", 6th Nov.

AFTER THE FIRST CONCERT IN INDIA:—
"Nothing less than an artistic triumph * * * The very best concert ever heard in Madras"—"Madras Mail," 13th Nov.
"We are of opinion that it was the best concer ever given in Madras,"—"Madras Times", 13th Nov.

WITH THE VICEROY AT LUCKNOW:—
"A musical performance unparallelled, in the history of Lucknow. * * * His Excellency the Viceroy, Lady Minto and Lady Howett appeared to take keen enjoyment in the performance, it would have been difficult indeed for anyone to have resisted the charm of the many exquisite items" "Indian Daily Telegraph," Lucknow, 24th Nov.

Plan and Tickets At SOUNDY & Co.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR**, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

SPORTSMEN

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and Can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
FRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
INDIA CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 6 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—C. D. Mortimer, Hyderabad Deccan.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. S. PECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION.—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

A LADY, occupying a NEW HOUSE beautifully situated can receive a married couple or a bachelor of good social position as Paying Guests. Apply to Box No. 687, care of this Paper.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 686, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Shippers and Consignments. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

CHRISTMAS TOYS, XMAS CARDS, XMAS SWEETS, CRACKERS, NUTS and all kinds of Fruits, also large assortment of Fancy Goods, suitable for Xmas Presentation.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Madans Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR PAINTING, COLOUR WASHING, etc., apply to SCOTT, BURN & Co., 73, Apollo Street, Fort.

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FOR SALE.—SINGLE TRI-CAR convertible into bicycle, 2½ h. p., 2 seats. Good Order. Owner buying larger car. Tyre or offers. Cost 1,300. Bargain.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Vanis, and their Guaranteed Kichta. By K. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 606, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—MESSRS. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Leather to Regimental Depôts. The largest and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Seamen and Enlisted Men, whom we supply from the Bombay Rs. 2. Method: Rs. 2 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. Rs, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1875.

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OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" and of "WEEKLY BUDGET" and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

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TO BE LET.—ONE NICE AIRY BUNGALOW having 6 rooms at 36 Mount Road, Mazagon within 2 minutes' walk from Tram Terminus. Rent moderate Apply WITHIN.

TO BE LET, in Wheeler's Buildings, 4 large OFFICE ROOMS on the 1st floor, West, Wired for lights and fans. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co., on the premises.

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TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey" Bentley to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Gaston Garo. As. 12. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for up-country, smart COTTON CLERK, also GENERAL CLERK, with good handwriting. Apply Box No. 402, care of this Paper.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings, Rs. 12 per annum (inclusive of postage).

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASE (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 56, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad, to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

THE BALANCE
OF THE COLLECTION OF THE CHINESE AND JAPANESE WORKS OF ART AND CURIOS
WILL BE DISPOSED OF BY AUCTION
ON TUESDAY THE 8TH DECEMBER.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

NEXT DOOR TO MESSRS. JOST LTD., HORNBY ROAD.

SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Amuner-Hoina	Yokohama	Paltan	
Chanchuang	Lyons	San Francisco	
Chefoo	Marseilles (Maidan)	Shanghai	
Dalny (Dairy)	Mazawaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	Newchwang	Wei-hai-wei	
Hsen-tsin	New York	Tokyo	
Hongkong	Paris		
Kobe	Rvoina (Port Arthur)		
London			

BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (In Government Paper) .....Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
NATION COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Penchew
Bombay	Saigon.	
Bareilly.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Chefoo.	Bangkok.	Hankow
Hongkong.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Jalandar	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Peshawar (Persian).	Iloilo (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hamburg.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods as may be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Gunsbays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GEHIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS 15,100,002

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Amuner-Hoina	Liverpool	Paltan	
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco	
Chefoo	Marseilles (Maidan)	Shanghai	
Dalny (Dairy)	Mazawaki	Tientsin	
Hankow	Newchwang	Wei-hai-wei	
Hsen-tsin	New York	Tokyo	
Hongkong	Paris		
Kobe	Rvoina (Port Arthur)		
London			

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings, Manager.
HOUSE, NEAR

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
51, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at 2nd Cooper Street, Bhendy Bazar, out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Attorney for the mortgagees, Shu Dharmaji Magaji & Co. and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Tajabhai Noorbhai Momin, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of mortgage, dated the 31st day of August 1908, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, 1908, sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the afternoon.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at 2nd Cooper Street in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and twenty-one and eight tenths square yards and thereabouts and registered in the book of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 705, 705, New Nos. 7877,7878, Old Survey Nos.1-1102 2-1102 and New Survey Nos. 4547,4548 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Assessment under C. Ward No. 7330-31 and Street Nos. 35-22 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Borah Hossonally Tayabji and Jafferjee Tayabji, on or towards the West by the property of Allibhoy Hussonally and Adamji, on or towards the North by Cooper Street and on or towards the South by 1st Cooper Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, Attorney for the mortgagee at his office in camp, Fort, or to the Undersigned, and the title deeds can be inspected at the office of the said Attorney.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY to Capitalists for investment in buildings.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AND BUNGALOW at Foras, Dunoan, Falkland and Knotwady Back Road, Mahim and Versova.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 104 of 1907.

Halimobai, widow, and others..... Plaintiffs
Vs.
Ismail Haji Ahmed and others..... Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the receiver appointed in the above suit and pursuant to the directions contained in an order made in the above suit on the 12th day of November, 1908, Messrs. SORABJI CAWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned immovesable properties on the respective dates and times mentioned against each lot:—

Lot No. 1. FRIDAY, 18th December 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

2 Separate Bungalows, opposite to the Grant Road Station, Up-Platform.

All that piece or parcel of Government Foras land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, two Bungalows, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate on Foras Road without the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand and two hundred and sixty-five square yards or thereabouts which, together with other pieces of land, is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 7,3,3,327, and 310, New Nos. 13476, 13477, and 13358 and New Survey No. 11194 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Ardeshir Pestonji Sethna, on or towards the West by the Foras Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Kharsheji Dhanjibhoy Rana and on or towards the South by the property belonging to the estate of the said Haji Ansul Sabor Haji Talab, deceased, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward E Nos. 2959, 2960, 2161 and Street Nos. 168, 170 (1).

LOT NO. 2. SATURDAY, 19th DECEMBER 1908, AT 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Property at Duncan Road, otherwise called Falkland Road Cross Lane or Kharwa Gully.

All that piece or parcel of land or Foras freehold ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon situate and being at Duncan Road, now called Falkland Road Cross Lane, without the Fort, and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, fronting the said Falkland Road Cross Lane on the West side thereof, containing by admeasurement 235 4-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 835, New No. 147, Old Survey No. 5 and New Survey No. 2-2541 and bounded on the East by the said Falkland Road Cross Lane, on the West formerly by the vacant land belonging to Hassonally Saheb and now by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Oosman and Haji Fatteh Mahomed Haji Oosman, on the North by the property formerly of Vithaldas Khoorbhoy and now of Hora Dossabhoy Gulabhoy and on the South by the property formerly of Jehangir Dorabji and now of Hora Dossabhoy Abdoolally and which said dwellinghouse and premises are assessed by the Collector of assessment under Street No. 20 and 22 and Ward Nos. 2246 and 2248.

Lot. No. 3. Saturday, 19th December 1908 5 p.m. (S.T.)

A three-storied large chawl with several shops and with an extension of piece of land for Stabling 442 buffaloes at Falkland Road, leading to the corner of the Grant Road.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold batty ground containing by admeasurement 3300 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuage, tenement or Chawl hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being on the North side of Falkland Road in the sub-district of Bombay Registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No.164, New No. A-13673, Old Survey No. 4, 5 and New Survey No. 1-5586 and assessed by the Collector of assessment formerly under No. 168 and now under D Ward. Nos. 2266 (3), 2266 (2), 2266 (1), 2269 (1) 2267 (2), 2267 (3), 2268, 2269 (1),69 (2), 2270 and 2270 (2), and Street Nos. 303A, 303280 to 301, 1, 18, 19 2,3, 5A 4 and 5 and bounded on the North by the property belonging to one Ladusk Khoji, on the South by the Falkland Road aforesaid, on the East by the property of Bhanji Pandoo and on the West by the property of Ellobai, widow.

Lot No. 4. Monday, 21st December 1908 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Atwo-storied large chawl with several shops with a large piece of land for stabling 220 buffaloes.

All that piece or parcel of freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight-hundred and ninety-nine square yards or thereabouts, formerly registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164, now under No. 13673 with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 45 formerly and now in the occupation of Meckthish and other tenants situate on the North side of Khetwady Back Road in the sub-district of Fort, Bombay, and bounded on the East by property lately belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoossein Ally Sha Cadree, now purchased by Haji Currim Haji Mahomed, on the west by the property of Ellobai, widow, on the North by property belonging to the estate of the said Syed Hoossein Ally Sha Cadree and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

Lot No. 5. MONDAY, 21st December, 1908, at 5 p.m. (S. T.)

All that piece or parcel of Freehold salt batty ground containing by admeasurement eight hundred and twenty Square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 164-164 and New No. C 13676 and under Old Survey No. ABS and New Survey No. 1A-5525, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 45 A and now under No. 2100, Street No. 1 situate on the North side of Khetwady Back Road in the Registration Sub-District of the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property of Chimanlalji Maharaj, on the west by the property of the said Haji Ahmed Haji Usman and Haji Fateh Mahomed Haji Osman, on the North by the property of Sayed Ahmed bin Sayad Hosein Kadri and on the South by the said Khetwady Back Road.

Lot No. 6. TUESDAY, 22nd December, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground containing by admeasurement 131 square yards and thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of assessment under G Ward No. 5072 and Street No. 408 situate on the western side of Lohar-chawl Street, near Mahim Custom Road, without the Fort and in the registration subdistrict of Bombay and bounded on or towards the East and south by the said Lohar Chawl Street, on or towards the west by a gully beyond which is the house of Soorjee Bhundari and on or towards the North by a passage of the cart beyond which is the house of Bhigla Nathoo.

Lot No. 7. WEDNESDAY, 23rd December 1908 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground forming part of Survey No. 85, together with bungalow, hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate lying and being at the village of Versova in the registration sub-district of Bandra in the taluka of Salsette in the District of Thana containing by admeasurement two tho sand and seventy-five square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the public road, on the west by the property of Nusservanji Batliwala, on the North by the creek belonging to the Government and on the South by a common passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application may be made at the office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the Receiver abovenamed, at o. 23, Church Gate, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th instant, at 8 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Connaught House, No. 5, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, Fort, a very large collection of choice and well-grown plants consisting of Allocasias, bigonias, crotons, canas, chrysanthemums, ferns, creepers, palms, lilies, anthurium, maranta, etc., etc., the property of Brig-General R. M. Greenfield, Esqr., Commanding Bombay Brigade.

Catalogues are published and the plants are on view.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 7th December, 1908, at 2. p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Connaught House, No. 5, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, also open carved household furniture, rich glass and crockery ware, by Ostler & Co., Calcutta, best plated-ware, sliding, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumbwaiters, table, hanging, wall and hall lamps by Ditmar, handsome drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, artistic made cabinets and chiffoniers, marble top octagon and round tables, office tables with drawers, glass door book presses, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, Chesterfield sofas, Singapore cane furniture, bentwood chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest-of-drawers, cloths presses, one set Encyclopædia Britannica in 28 volumes beautifully bound, and illustrated with a handsome English Oak reading stand combined, two Jost fans, rich curtains, one large ice chest by Army and Navy, rich engravings in frames, one D. B. 2560 Empress rifle by Rigby, one quacken bush 22 rifles with cartridges, one pair Ducellier motor car, side lamps, one English built rubber-tyred cabriolet by Windover of New Bond Street in good order, one set of brass mounted English-made pony harness, aluminium utensils, rich garden tubs and pots of ferns and palms, &c., &c.

The property of Brig.-General R. M. Greenfield, commanding Bombay Brigade, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The Plants will be sold on the same day at 8 A.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE of 246 tons of a very good quality of BENGAL COAL, known as Birds Special Jherriah Coal just arrived from Calcutta in this Harbour.

Messrs. BANNETT & Co. will sell at their Auction Room at 1 p. m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 8th December, 1908, the above Bengal Coal well recognised in the Bombay market under the name above stated now lying in the "Kilkerran" in the stream. Delivery of the Coal will be given into the buyers lighters from alongside the ship at the rate of 50 tons per each working day or if possible earlier if so desired by the buyer.

The Coal is sold on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hormusji Nusservanji J. Khumbatta and Sorabjee Nusservanji J. Khumbatta, the present two partners of Messrs. P. Nusservanji & Co., of this city, dealers in coal contracts, &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst, at 2 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at "Il Palazzo" the Ridge Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome English-made furniture as well as black wood and teakwood plain and carved French polished house-hold furniture by Benjamin, Wimbredge, Roberts and others, rich glass and crockery ware, best plated ware, 46 and 8 lights handsome gas chandeliers, very valuable large size bronze, marble, and parian figures, English Cabinets, settee sofas lined with rich silk tapestry, large pier glasses. Majolica flower pots, clothes, and gown Presses, baby cradles, one butter churn, Chubb's deed boxes, very valuable large size drawing-room carpets. Cabinets, sofas, bronze figures with pedestles, easels, carved screens, dining tables, corner whatnots, rice oil paintings, large china jars, Italian figures, marble pedestals, majolica jardineers, with pots, fancy clocks, under domes, mirror back Jardineere verandah benches, garden pots, mirror back chiffoniers, copper utensils, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Landed Property at Gilder Street, Byculla.

Pursuant to the power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 26th August, 1901, and the deeds of further charge, dated respectively 7th August, 1905, 20th November 1906 and on account and risk of Mahomedali bin Amir saheb Kevai, the mortgagor, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY the 16th December, 1908, at 4 P.M., at the premises the following prope ty:

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground with the messuages, tenements and other buildings standing thereon situate at Gilder Street, Byculla, on the West side of the Byculla Club in the Registration Sub dist lot of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1285 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old N. 474, New No. 13990, old Survey No. 2-9 and New Survey No. 2351, under tenure Foras land settled under Act VI of 1851 and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal taxes under Ward Nos. 4163, 4164, tract Nos. 28, 30, Ward No. 4165, 1, Street No. 32, Ward No. 4165, 2, Street No. 1, Ward No. 4165, 3, Street No. 3, Ward No. 4165, 4, and street No. 3 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Muncherji Framji Cama, on or towards the South by the property of Naran Bhimji Carpenter, on or towards the East by the Gilder Street aforesaid, and on or towards the West partly by the property of Trimbuck Papaji, partly by the property of Mukoon Bapooji and partly by the property of Trimbuck Papaji and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Maroti Mana and others as tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Company or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES.
Suit No. 348 of 1898.

Keshrinath Gopinath and another..... Plaintiffs,
vs.
Dheenath Sitanath and others ..... Defendants.

Under instructions of Messrs. Khanderao Moroji and Dattatraya L. Vaidya, the Special Commissioners, appointed in this suit by the Consent Order, dated the 23rd day of July 1900 and by virtue of the Consent Decree, passed herein on the 22nd day of November, 1907, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will, on SATURDAY the 19th day of December, 1908, at the hour of 4 P.M. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms the following shares of the Napier Hotel Company, Limited.

PARTICULARS OF THE SHARES.

Thirty shares of the Napier Hotel Company, Limited, of the nominal value of Rs. 3,000, bearing No. 680 to 709 all standing in the name of Sitanath Gopinath.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the said Special Commissioners, at their Office at No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th December, 1908, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building street No. 548,554, Case No. 290, Memon Road.

Building street No. 32-24; 8; 1-2; 11 St., Case No. 95, 82, 83, 83a, 73 Khetwadi 3rd, 5th and 7th Lane.

AUCTION SALE OF WOODEN BARGE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY the 11th inst. at 5 p. m. (S. T.) in the Podso Market, at Carnac Bunder, the following wooden barge:—

A wooden cargo registered No. 1455, carries 110 tons of coal or other cargo.

The barge could be seen at Frere Bunder where it lies.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH DECEMBER, 1908.

DELIGHTFUL AUSTRIAN BEER

REGINA PILSENER BRAND.

From the famous SENOSETSCH BREWERY, near TRIESTE, a High Class Light Beer, free from Injurious Ingredients, Healthy and Very Pleasant to the Taste.

Sole Agent for India, Burma and Ceylon, **R. DITMAR**, Bombay.

Also obtainable locally from D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ardgovan, 2,725 tons, Captain H. S. Johnston arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newcastle (N. S. W.) with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W. H. Rothwell arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Bell, Miss Marston, Mrs. Englenadides, Mr. Perry and infant, Mrs. Squires, Mr. Solomon, Miss Pippon, Majors Engre, Trigg, McConoghy, Parkinson, B. Powell, Lieut. Johnson, Mrs. Mowat, and infant, Miss. Gordon, Miss Scott and 240 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lawada, 2,124 tons, Captain C. Lane sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Coasts ports with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Onda, 3,409 tons, Captain B. G. Dagge sailed on Sunday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bulimba, 1,607 tons, Captain R. Butler will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Auchenblae, 2,597 tons, Captain G. Mair sailed on Saturday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Santhea, 3,352 tons, Captain W. Bishop sailed on Saturday for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

THE steamer Perley, 2785 tons Captain, A. L. Pritchatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with ballast.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Monsoori, 1735 tons, Captain J. Hannah, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah, with a general cargo and 32 deck passengers.

THE Florio and Rubattino. S.N. Co's, steamer R. Rubattino, 2681 tons, Captain L. Mancini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Falls of Moness, 3457 tons, Captain J. Shellston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle (N. S. W. with a cargo of coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Oolobaria, 3437 tons, Captain T. Chappell, arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Calcutta, with a general cargo and 16 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Redbreast...Comdr J A Shutter ...Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 5.

Ardgovan	2725	Johnston
Arcadia	3574	Hayward
Africa	1302	Morrison
Bezwada	3270	Le Brocq
Bhadaur	2986	Oubbin
Brand	1519	Evenson
Congella	2022	House
Cuzco	1917	Kasselvarn
Clematis	2329	Davies
Caledonia	8629	Gordon, London 27-2-09
Bastrille	2265	Wright
Elsin	2443	Pott
Fife	2194	Harrison
Governor	2572	Nicholas
Kirley Bank	2092	Kerr
Kt Templor	4601	Gihlit
Kilkerran	2413	Smith
Lady Gordon	316	Butler
Linga	951	Rothwell
Nawab	2041	Olden-Col
Ramufels	3523	Krippner
Strathgarry	2840	Stanope
Shah Najam	2751	Foster
Shah Nawaz	2523	Baldwin
Strathness	2812	Lamont
Strathclyde	3842	Crerar
Umsumbi	2138	Mitchell

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4784	Andrews	Shanghai	22-12	P & O Co
D&E Colaba	8899	Robertson	Antwerp	12 12	M M & Co
Chyebassa	3992	Wadge	Hull & Antwerp	12-12	Graham & Co
5 Alexandria	2194	Fry	D'kirk	12-12	K N & Co
7 Praga	2368	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-12	A L S N Co
9 Assaye	4359	Daniel, Shanghai		9-12	P & O Co
10 & 11 City of Benares	4320	Morrison	K'chi.	10-12	K Nixon & Co
12 Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	2-1-09	P & O Co
16 Arabistan	1821	Edmondson	Trieste	8-12	M M & Co
Visigoth	2613	Rule	Calcutta	7-12	M W D D
Bahadur	829	Fakeera	Mangalore	7-12	T Morrison & Co
					Bo S N Co Ld
					H W P D

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Ardgovan s	Johnston	Newcastle, Nov 7
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi, Dec 4
	Avlobaria s	Chappell	Calcutta, Nov 23
6	Falls of Moness s	Shellston	Newcastle, Nov 7
	R Rubattino s	Manoini	Genoe, Nov 18
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Jedah, Nov 28
	Perley s	Pritchatt	Karachi, Dec 3

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
5	Yarra s	Sellier	Noumea
	Egypt s	Summers	London
	Auchenblae s	Mair	Karachi
	Santhia s	Bishop	Karachi
6	Lawada s	Lane	Calcutta, &c
	Onda s	Dagge	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Sulimbe, Butler, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her porteclearance on Saturday.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Praga, for Trieste, &c,
" Arabia, for London.
" Umzumbi, for Antwerp, &c.

MADRAS,
ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
28	Norfolk	Calcutta
Dec.		
2	Dandolo	Venice
2	Alcana	Calcutta
4	Glan Macintyre	Liverpool
4	Crostafels	Antwerp

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 3rd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mooltan, arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 4th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, left Port Said on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jelunga, left London on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Forbes arrivrd at London on the morning of the 4th instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dunera, left Suez on the afternoon of the 5th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's Co's steamer Koerber, left Trieste on the 3rd instant, and is due here on the 19th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—60 bales hemp, J N Kopadi and Co; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 12 casks condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 53 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 78 bales wool, M Ramjiedas; 530 cwts maize, Sanday and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—24 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—5 casks condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR HULL.

Saudon Hall s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, K Nixon and Co; 800 cwts dillseed, Baner and Krause.

FOR ANTWERP.

Saudon Hall s—275 bales twist waste, H Bhejnath and Co.

Colaba s—111 bales hemp, P. Bhimji; 220 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 1,500 tons Manganese ore, K. Nixon and Co; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Chyebassa s—1,000 tons Manganese ore, D B Lam and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBRO.

Amzumbi s—2,000 tons Manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Assaye s—38 cwts gum, 11 cwts raisin, A H Mawjee and Co; 20 cwts goldstones, C J Karanjia.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Assaye s—70 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.

FOR KOBE.

Assaye s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Assaye s—50 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Assaye s—10 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 7th December.

There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School to-morrow Tuesday morning the 8th instant at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Plain Clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding S. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 7th December.

511.—PRACTICE.

There will be 1" among Rifle practice for No. 1 and 2 Companies at Middle Ground on Saturday next the 12th instant.

Fall in at the B. A. V. Club Apollo Bunder at 4-30 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 5-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 8th instant at Apollo Bundar and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

512.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency Class will be held at the Club on Wednesday the 9th instant at 7 p. m.

R. W. B. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 7th December.

594.—Detail for the week ending 12th instant:—

To-day Monday 7th inst.—"M" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

2 "K" Coy (Byculla Scottish High School) parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

3 Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday, 8th inst.—Commanding Officer's Parade. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.

Subject—Skirmishing, Signals and Whistle calls.

Sections 45 to 57 Part I Infantry Training 1905.

2 "I" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Wednesday 9th inst.—"H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p.m.

2 Parade in the Town Hall for all Officers and N.-C. Officers at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

Thursday, 10th inst.—"I", "K", and "M" Coys. parade on the Maidan at 4 p.m.

Friday, 11th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Dress—Mufti.

2 Proficiency class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

3 "H" Coy. parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p.m.

595. Railway Tickets.—Members of the Corps travelling to and from the Range are requested to be careful to invariably obtain tickets at concession rates at the Railway Station and to sign for them in the books provided for the purpose. In future all members must produce their railway tickets before commencing to fire and the amounts will be refunded to them at once. Members if they so wish can obtain tickets at Victoria Terminus from the Sergeant Instructor but to do so they must report themselves to him at least 10 minutes before the time of departure of the train advertised in orders.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KING—Dec. 6, Charles Joshua King, Govt. Pensioner (late Customs Dept.), aged 66 years. Deeply regretted. Funeral leaves Police Station, New Nagpada Road, at 5 p.m. to-day, arriving at Sewree at 5-30 p.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FOLEY—November 29, at Jhelum, the wife of Staff Sergt. M. Foley, R. E. P. W. I., of a son.

GRUNING—December 1, at 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, the wife of John F. Grunning, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

DEATHS.

BEECHAM—December 1, at Amballa, suddenly, E. Beecham, nurse in the family of Major Gunning, 35th Sikhs.

NEWTON—November 30, at Colombo, Edward A. Newton, Assistant Messrs. J. Thomas & Co., aged 36.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

MALARIA.
IS CURED BY
CHIRETTONES,
WHICH ARE
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Many unsolicited Testimonials. These few extracts will show how Chirettones are valued.

JHALNA.

"They (Chirettones) are all you claim for them in your advertisments."

DEHRA DUN.

"The Chirettones have proved very successful, they do my husband, my son, and myself no end of good."

PHALERA.

"I find them an excellent remedy against Malaria."

BARANT.

"An excellent substitute for Quinine, They are the thing to take at this time of the year."

DELHI.

"They do myself and family a great deal of good. We shall always have some in the house."

MAWKHIR.

"I usually found the patient convalescent from fever in 4 or 6 days from the commencement of the administration."

M. R. C. S., ENG.

"Very successful in the treatment of fever cases. I think the drug a valuable and cheap substitute for Quinine."

MADRAS.

"I used your preparation in a most malignant and obstinate case of Malaria with splendid results."

Chirettones cost Re. 1 per box of 100 Tablets.

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp's Coast

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h., 1m. High water, 10-37m., 11-35a. Low water, 4-49m., 4-40a.

Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 8th, Full Moon, 3h. 14-1m. a.m.; Dec. 16th, Last Quarter. 2h. 42-5m. a.m.; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, December 8.—Rafalewski's Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p m. Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets., 6h. 2m. High water, 11-17m., Low water, 5-31m., 5-16a.

Wednesday, December 9.—Municipal Standing Committee 4-9 p. m. Sun rises, 7h 1m.; Sun sets, 6h 2m; High water, 0-13m., 11-56a; Low water, 6-12m., 5-51a.

Thursday, December 10.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Mr. Louis Edger's Pianforte Recital, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m. Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 2m.; High water, 0-50m., 0-34a.; Low water, 6-52m., 6-25a.

Friday, December 11.—The Sarasvati Mills, 2 Dean Lane, 2 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m High water, 1-26m., 1-11a. Low water, 7-31m. 6-58a.

Saturday, December 12.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yatch Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas 6 p. m. Sun rises, 7h 2m. Sun sets, 6h. 3m. High water, 2-1m., 1-48a. Low water, 8-11m., 7-31a.

GRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE HYDERABAD FLOODS.—The Excelsior Cinematograph will exhibit from Wednesday next life-like pictures of the terrible Hyderabad Floods, taken specially for the Excelsior by a cinematograph expert who happened to be present.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Assaye" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Wednesday the 9th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at 5-30 p.m. the previous day.

THE KHOJA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During November the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this dispensary was 1966. Among them the number of new admissions was 508; classified as stated below:—Men 188; women 150; children 200. The average daily attendance was 65.

THE PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.—The result of the Parsi Punchayet case having been in favour of the trustees and of the community, a thanksgiving ceremony was performed last evening in Bai Motlabai's fire-temple in Pitha Street in remembrance of the occasion.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During November the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2900. Among them the number of new admissions was 631; classified as stated: Bhattias 63; Vanias 88; Brahmins 81; Lohanas 38; other castes 361. The average daily attendance was 97.

SUICIDE OF A PARSEE.—At the G. T. Hospital on Saturday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Rustomji Pestonji, a Parsee resident of Malad village. The deceased was ailing with fever and rheumatism for the last three years and was said to have been tired of life. On Wednesday last he became sick and admitted having taken poison. His brother immediately brought him to Bombay and kept him in hospital for treatment. He died there on Saturday morning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE GOAN ASSOCIATION.—Thursday, the 3rd Dec. was a gala day for the Goanese Catholic community, it being the feast of the great Apostle of India, St. Francis Xavier. It was thus appropriately selected by the local Portuguese community for laying the foundation-stone of the offices of the "Associagao Goana" near the Catholic church at Dabul. M. Gerard, the Acting Consul-General of Portugal, and the leading members of the Portugese community (ladies as well as gentlemen) attended the ceremonial. The sod was blessed by the Very Rev. Fr. Pera, acting Bishop of Damaun, after which Mr. L. M. Furtado, the chairman of the Board of Directors, made a suitable speech giving a brief history of the progress of the Association. The building is estimated to cost a lakh of rupees, and judging from the plan prepared by the architect Mr. Collaco it promises to be one of the best architectural features of the locality. The Chairman then called upon Mr. B. X. Furtado, one of the founders of the Institution, to lay the foundation-stone. The latter gentleman made a long and eloquent speech and foretold a brilliant future for an Institution which had made remarkable progress during the twenty-four years of its existence. The Princess Band was in attendance and discoursed sweet music from a select repertoire.

A TOWER OF SILENCE IN MAHABLESWAR.—About two years ago a petition was presented to Mr. Arthur, Collector of Satara, for the grant of a free sp

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE MADRAS MUSLIM LEAGUE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—On the 5th June, 1907, we gave an account of the recent formation of the All-India Muslim League and concluded by saying:—"The progress of the League will be watched with interest, and if it is worked with the loyalty and the broad sympathy which its leaders now show, it will deserve success." The first annual meeting at Dacca in 1906 and the second meeting at Karachi in 1907 were ably conducted and were most successful. The meeting in Madras last Saturday (Nov. 28) shows that the League merits the confidence of the Mahomedan people and how far-reaching its influence has been. It may be well to briefly recall to mind the origin of the movement. Its leaders received their inspiration from the late Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, and as, owing to his influence, the Mahomedans as a community took no part in the proceedings of the Indian National Congress, they could not in any corporate capacity make known their views and state their difficulties. It is true that in 1893 Sir Syed Ahmad Khan and his friends founded the Upper India Defence Association, but it was a local affair, and when he died in 1898 the Association practically came to an end. Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk then issued proposals for the formation of a new Association on a wider basis; but nothing was done until the overthrow of the Unionist Government and the discontent in Bengal alarmed the Muslim leaders. This lead to a very important deputation to H. E. Lord Minto in October, 1906. The members of the deputation explained to the Viceroy that they were not in sympathy with the methods of the Congress, but that as representative institutions were now to assume a position of great importance, the Mahomedans could no longer hold aloof from participating in the conditions to which the policy of their rulers had given rise. It was also desirable that the Government should be in touch with the wishes of the people. The address then presented was a very important document. It had been prepared with great care by some of the most intelligent Muslims in North India, who felt that some Association of a permanent nature should be formed. The result was the meeting at Dacca on the 30th December, 1906, and the formation of the All-India Muslim League. The general tenor of the speeches may be summed up in the words of the Hon'ble Nawab Salimullah Bahadur:—"We are to-day prepared to enter on a political career as a community which the spirit of the times impels us to do. A more active propaganda, a more candid statement of our needs and aspirations, and the giving of a more public and more representative character to our political Association are more necessary to-day than was the case in 1893. But nothing of the spirit of loyalty is lost thereby, and no amount of candour shall rob us of our traditional courtesy."

Inspired by the success of the movement in North India, the Mahomedans of Madras held a meeting about two months ago to form the Central Muslim Association of Southern India. The meeting was well attended and the Chairman, in a luminous speech, set forth the aims and objects of the proposed Association and the urgent need for its formation. After some discussion a proposal was adopted to the effect that the Association should be run on the same lines as the All-India Muslim League, and that a representative Committee should be elected to carry out the scheme. The Madras members of the All-India Muslim League were placed on the Committee. Since then the matter has been placed before the Mahomedans in all the large towns, and according to the reports of meetings held it is evident that the movement has aroused much interest and called forth much sympathy. The response has been both united and hearty. On Saturday last the delegates, about 150 in number, from various mofussil towns, attended a meeting in the Victoria Hall, Madras, which was well filled. The President Mahammad Mahmud Khan Bahadur, in his address of welcome, confined himself to kindly words to the delegates and did not touch on the lines on which the League should be administered, as loyalty to the British Government, to protect the political and other rights of Mahomedans, and to promote friendly feelings between them and other sections of the Indian community. These are excellent objects, and the South Indian Mahomedans, hitherto too often divided, may, if they act wisely on these broad principles, do much for their own community. The other matters dealt with were of a routine nature, and so it is not until the public meeting to be held on the 19th instant that it will be seen whether the League will justify its existence.

Of the need for such an organisation there is little doubt and we are glad that the opposition to it seems to have died away. Still, only the first stage has been reached, and it is yet to be seen how far it will encourage the spirit of self-help amongst its members and those whom they represent. Just as in some countries, burdened with a despotic rule the idea seems to be prevalent that if political Constitutions are granted all will go well, forgetting that a free Constitution is of little use for a people ill-prepared for it, so here, the panacea for real or supposed grievances or disabilities is too often assumed to be the formation of an Association, forgetting, in this case also, that the progress of a community ultimately depends on the energy and character of its individual members rather than on leagues and organisations of its kind. But as a means of collecting public opinion, of stirring up a more energetic spirit, of making known any legitimate grievances of the Mahomedan people, the League has good work before it. The danger ahead of that it may expect Government to do for the people what they ought to do for themselves; that it will pass academic resolutions which benefit no one; that may not become sufficiently practical in its operations. The leaders of the South Indian Mahomedans have far too long and far too complacently accepted the position of a backward community. Take the question of school fees. It is certainly a reproach that Mahomedans pay only half the sum that Hindus pay, on the ground of their backward condition. Years ago that may have been the case but is it so now? If so, it is a reproach which the League may well try to roll away. That means hard and continuous work, much more difficult than assisting at meetings and asking Government to help; but to stand on the basis of self-respect as a non-backward class is the first step to real progress. Then the League may prove useful as a centre of unity. It is generally supposed, rightly or wrongly we do not say, that there is much disunion amongst Madras Mahomedans; if so, every effort should be made to cultivate the spirit of unity and concord.

The declared objects of the League are so good that all may heartily unite in carrying them out. Common work for the common good is a great unifying power, and the League affords the opportunity for such work. The Mahomedans of Madras have voluntarily by this movement placed themselves prominently before the public, and it remains for them to show that some tangible and practical results will follow from the formation of the League, to whose operations, if wisely conducted, we wish all success.

THE SITUATION IN BENGAL.

THE "SIND GAZETTE":—In addition to the proposals for a special tribunal contained in the communication to the Viceroy of three of the large business Associations in Calcutta, a memorial from the Anglo-Indian Association asks that martial law should be proclaimed in any quarter in which disturbances of the public peace have prevailed long enough to demonstrate the inefficiency of ordinary criminal procedure. We cannot endorse this demand of the Anglo-Indian Association. Martial law, it is true, may ultimately be found necessary but the necessity for it cannot be regarded as proved until other measures, which would in all probability be successful, have been tried and have failed. It appears to have been forgotten that in 1857, owing to the delay and uncertainty in the administration of the law, the state of Bengal in regard to crimes of violence closely resembled the present position. At that time the leniency of the Appellate Court was the source of as much law-breaking as it is to-day, and the difficulty of maintaining a conviction in even the clearest cases was so great that Sir Frederick Halliday remarked that "every case was a lottery with the prizes of acquittals three times as numerous as the blanks." The result was that the country was over-run by dacoits and murderers, and those who were sufficiently wealthy to lodge an appeal simply snapped their fingers at the Justice of the Lower Courts. In order to meet the emergency of the occasion certain specific measures were introduced. These were the Press Act introduced by Lord Canning and passed unanimously by the Council, by which the possession or use of a printing press was prohibited without a license from Government. The license was granted on certain conditions the violation of which enabled the Government to seize the type and presses of the offender. Had this act been reintroduced at the beginning of the agitation in Bengal, the present situation would never have arisen. Act XIV of 1857 vested authority in the Executive Government of any Presidency or place to issue a Commission for the trial of persons charged with specified offences—notably those against the State, murder, arson, robbery or other heinous crime against person or property. The Commissioners so appointed were empowered to try offences locally—a procedure which is usually adopted now-a-days by Magistrates for the trial of cases under the preventive provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code: and it was enacted that "any Court held under the Commission shall have power, without the attendance or "futwa" of a law officer or the assistance of Assessors, to pass upon every person convicted before the Court, of any of the aforesaid crimes, any sentence warranted by law for such crime; and the judgment of such Court shall be final and conclusive: and the said Court shall not be subordinate to the Sudder or other Court."

By Act XVI, all violent offences including "crimes committed with the intention of assisting those who are waging war against the State, or forwarding their designs" were made triable by a Commissioner or Commissioners appointed under Act XIV, or by the ordinary Courts. Offenders convicted under Act XVI were liable to the punishment of death, or to the punishment of transportation for life, or of imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding fourteen years, "together with forfeiture of property and effects of every description." There being no appeal from the decisions of the Commissioners, crimes of violence and sedition were placed outside the jurisdiction of the Sudder Court, the misplaced leniency of which had been so greatly abused. The operation of these measures during a space of two and a half years entirely freed Bengal from all forms of violent crime. The beneficent effects of the Act were so much appreciated that the abolition of the Sudder Court was demanded, and the outcome of this demand was the establishment in 1862 of the High Court of Judicature.

We do not of course wish to imply that the present situation precisely resembles that of 1857; but on two points the cases are exactly parallel, the same spirit is indicated, the same methods are being employed. Then as now, in Bengal, disaffection and crime of a violent nature were rampant. Then, as now, this was so as the result of the license of the Press and the uncertainty and delay in the administration of justice. From the above it will be seen that there is no necessity to create any new weapons. We already have a precedent in Indian history, and it is only necessary to revive, with such modifications as may be suitable, old statutes that had been erroneously believed to be no longer required. We hope that by the co-operation of the authorities of London and India, some definite measures may be introduced to cope with the situation. We cannot, however, understand the statement, apparently officially communicated to Reuter, that "it is absurd to suggest that anything in the nature of conspiracy has reached the masses." It depends entirely on the sense in which the words "conspiracy" and "masses" are used. Conspiracy as used in India, we take it does not mean only a combination among certain individuals to use anarchical methods. It also includes the wider meaning of sympathy with crimes of violence, aiding the committors thereof to escape, and actively or passively refusing to co-operate with Government in the detection of such offences. In this sense, while there is doubtless a large population in Bengal which knows and cares little or nothing about the agitation, yet in Calcutta itself the masses have undoubtedly been reached as the events following the recent executions have amply proved, and as the "Sandhya" admits with complacency. While holding fast to the belief that great numbers of the better class of Indians deplore the recent acts of anarchy as much as any European, there is nothing to be gained by ignoring the facts and by crying Peace, Peace, when there is no peace.

THE death is reported of Mr. Josiah Vavasseur, of Kilverstone Hall, near Thetford, at the age of seventy-four. He was born in 1834, was a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and the inventer of a military gun-carriage.

THE death is announced of Mr. H. A. F. Linsday-Carnegie of Spynie and Boysack, at the age of seventy-three. He served as a lieutenant with a Bengal company of Engineers, was present at the siege of Delhi, and took part in the operations which brought about the relief of Lucknow. Mr. Carnegie was afterwards severely injured in placing a mine under a gate and was invalided Home.

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ST. ANDREW'S DAY AT CALCUTTA DINNER.

Sir A. Fraser on the Situation.

At the Calcutta St. Andrew's Dinner after the loyal toasts had been duly honoured and "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew" had been drunk in silence, the Chairman rose to propose "The Viceroy and the Land we Live in." Sir Andrew Fraser who was loudly cheered said.

Your Honor and Gentleman,—I rise to propose what is regarded as the toast of the evening at the St. Andrew's Dinner in Calcutta,—"The Viceroy and the land we live in." We drink to His Excellency's health with great enthusiasm at this gathering of Scotsmen in the capital of the East. In the first place, because we realise that he is the representative of our Gracious Sovereign to whom our loyalty in the distant parts of the empire is at least as strong as it is amongst our brethren at Home. In the second place, because we regard him as the physical embodiment among us of the righteousness and peace and strength which hold this empire which our fathers made in the East. We may perhaps be excused for special enthusiasm in receiving this toast at the present time, because it so happeans that the Viceroy is a fellow-countryman; and although it makes to difference whether a ruler in India is an Englishman, Scotsman, or Irishman, yet once a year at a gathering of Scots there is always a certain enthusiasm for Scotland. All the more our enthusiasm may be excused when we think of the trying times in which His Excellency holds his high office, of the difficulties that surround him, and of the perfect equanimity with which these difficulties are being met. We earnestly trust that the careful attention which he has given to the necessities of the situation may result in the complete suppression of anarchy and crime, and that in all the efforts that His Excellency is making for the effective and successful administration of the great empire committed to his charge, he will receive the support not only of His Majesty's Government at Home but of all classes of people in this country.

The second part of my subject is one which is regarded as of a somewhat elastic description. When the Chairman at the St. Andrew's Dinner rises to propose the toast "Of the land we live in," he has been expected to select practically any subject within the range of the political, social or commercial horizon, or indeed in any other sphere of thought and to discuss it at length. I see that some of my advisers in the press have laid down for me this course, that I should this evening expound and defend the policy which has governed my administration during the last five years. Gentlemen, I can easily understand that might have a considerable amount of interest to some people because I have not been unduly averse to fight for my views and opinions; and some men like to see fighting. But I am not going to gratify them this evening, mainly on this account that I have no desire to fight at all. I am distinctly for peace. I do not want to say things that might appear to be harsh or unfriendly about any one; and I certainly do not wish, therefore, to take up a defensive attitude in respect of the acts of my administration which have been impugned by various critics.

VARIED EXPERIENCES.

This afternoon I have handed over charge of the office which I have held for five years in Bengal; and in three days, I shall leave the shore of India, and formally retire from the service to which I have belonged for thirty-seven years. It is natural on an occasion such as this that I should be inclined to take a retrospect of my Indian career and its experiences. My experiences have been very varied. The greater part of my service was spent in the Central Provinces, which at the time when I entered the service had only been formed into a province for about ten years. It was then regarded as a backward province. It had as its Chief Commissioner an officer, who, as Settlement Officer and Settlement Commissioner, had not only become well accounted with the province in all its districts, but had also shewn himself a wise and sympathetic ruler and had worked out for the province a settlement under which it was able for years to make steady and yet rapid progress. The development of the province was a matter of the deepest interest to us all; and was of an intensely interesting and altogether happy kind.

I have also had the experience of seeing every part of India for the short period of about a year and a half from the Olympic heights of the Government of India where I was Home Secretary under Lord Elgin and Lord Curzon and also under very favourable circumstances when I wandered over India as a member of the Hemp Drugs Commission fifteen years ago, and as President of the Police Commission just before I came to this province. As I certainly made an effort to make myself acquainted with the administration of all departments as well as of the department with which I happened to be especially connected at the time I have had a very fair insight into the Government and administration of the different provinces of India. For the last five years, as you know, I have been in Bengal and have entered as thoroughly as was possible into the work of the administration of this province.

THE KING'S MESSAGE.

Looking back on these thirty-seven years there are crowds of incidents that come before my memory, many of them important and many of them of the deepest interest. There are incidents connected with the public administration, great measures that have been adopted, great difficulties that have been met, occasional disaster from which the country or the province concerned has recovered in a most wonderful way, and all through sense of the power of the great Government that rules this country, of its earnest desire to promote the true interests of the people, and of the support which it has in the loyalty of the great mass of its immense population. There are also memories of private incidents of great interests specially in connection with the people of the country which "come dancing about my brain" in these last days. I could talk much of them; but I must forbear. His Majesty the King has recently addressed a gracious Message to the chiefs and peoples of India in which he has pointed out, on the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's Proclamation transferring the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown, how the principles of that Proclamation have been maintained and how its promises have been performed. There has been practically no erilicism of this Gracious Message except on one point. Every one admits the tremendous advance in moral and material prosperity, which India has made during these fifty years and which can be established by statistics which may well fill us with pride and astonishment. The one point on which some have ventured to differ from this retrospect is the action taken in carrying out the special promise of Her Majesty that her subjects of whatever race or creed should be freely and impartially admitted to offices in her service the duties of which they may be qualified by their education ability, and integrity duly to discharge."

INDIANS AND THE I. C. S.

As I look back I remember that when I came to India there was only the Indian Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces and the Provincial service was a very small one indeed. Things have altered much since then; and I have seen the change take place. I prefer, however to turn to the state of things in this respect of the much older province of Bengal. The important point to observe is the state of things in regard to executive appointments. In the end of 1871 there were only three Indian members of the Indian Civil Service in Bengal. All of them entered the service at the same time as I—namely, Mr. R. C. Dutt, Mr. Behari Lal Gupta and Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee. All of them were drawing Rs 400 a month. There are now thirteen Indian civilians in the graded list, drawing salaries from Rs 776 to Rs. 2,250. Besides these there are ten Indians, neither Indian civilians nor statutory civilians, who are holding posts ordinarily reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, so that as against three in the end of 1871, we have now twenty-three Indians holding such appointments.

Besides this it is important to remember that in the end of 1871 the Provincial cadre consisted of officers of whom 45 or just over 1-4th were Europeans. Now there are 361 members of the Provincial Service and only 45 (or one-eight) are Europeans: in other words the total addition whereby the strength of that service has been more than doubled has been from among Indians. These figures show what great progress has been made in the employment of Indians in the Executive Service; how greatly their numbers have been increased. One recognises, however, even more fully how earnest the Government has been in regard to these high officers in seeking to carry out the promise that was made by Her late Majesty in Her great Proclamation when it is considered that the highest position held by an Indian in the Executive line in Bengal in 1871 was that of Assistant Collector.

We had then no Indians as District and Sessions Judges, as Magistrates, as Joint Magistrates, or as District Superintendents of Police. Now we have Indians employed in all these capacities.

And in my time an Indian officer has held the appointment next in rank to the Lieutenant-Governor, namely the senior membership of the Board of Revenue. That gentleman has been transferred from that high office to the Council of the Secretary of State.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

While this has been going on steadily and determinedly, efforts have at the same time been made consistently to secure the co-operation of the people of the country in local self-government through the local bodies and also in the general administration of the province through the Legislative Councils. I think that it must be admitted that the feeling amongst officers and amongst the people themselves is, that the Government has not been wholly successful in securing the co-operation of the classes whose co-operation is essential because of the nature of the electoral franchise. I think that this is more the case in Bengal than in other provinces with which I am acquainted; and one result is the sections regarding election are still of very, local application. The necessity for altering the franchise so as to secure the co-operation of all classes and especially of those who have an important stake in the country is generally recognised. If we could secure this, we should not only feel more confidence in the advice which the local bodies give us; but we should be able also to put much larger powers into their hands; and we should get rid, to a large extent, of the system of nomination, replacing it by an effective system of election.

What we do want in this country is to secure and to retain the co-operation of all classes. When I came to the country, I tell you frankly, I came imbued with the idea that we had to do all that we could to raise the people and to advance their interests. I was fully indoctrinated with the idea that the best way to fit oneself for this was to get into touch with the people and to understand them. These were the principles that were enforced on us when we came to the country thirty years ago; and the manner in which we carried them out was that we went about among the people, and we learned the people for ourselves. It is not so easy to do that now, owing to great pressure of work; but at the same time this cannot be neglected and must remain one of the most important duties especially of the District officer. He can, however, largely supplement the knowledge of the people which he acquires in this way by living in close touch with Indian gentlemen around him, provided that he is large enough in his sympathies to take in all classes.

THE NEED FOR SYMPATHY.

We have heard a good deal about sympathy of late and there are some who, disliking what tends to become a cant phrase, are apt to depreciate any more talk about it. But it is a thing which has got to be impressed upon men, that no amount of mere ability, power of organisation or strength of character, important as these are in the ruler, will ever make up for the want of sympathy. There is a book on the relations between the East and West by Meredith Townsend which I consider in many respects a valuable one. But there is one matter in respect of which there is no doubt that he greatly exaggerates; and his exaggeration is unfortunately of a somewhat injurious tendency. He tells us that the Oriental is so essentially different from the Western that it is impossible for them to understand each other. With an experience of 37 years in India I am prepared to say that I regard this statement as very misleading. If we exaggerate differences, and if we so treat them that they shall always be prominently to the front and act as and effective barrier between race and race, there is no doubt that we shall entirely succeed in preventing sympathy between the races. But Townsend's error rests upon his apparent forgetfulness of the fact that the Western and the Oriental are both men. It is an easy thing to set class against class, or race against race, by emphasising differences that exist between them; but the true policy for us in India is to do the very opposite, to minimise as far as possible the differences between us, and to do our best to emphasise the great matters which we have in common and which ought to bind us together. We know in our own Scottish experience how terrible the "odium theologicum" can be. If the Presbyterian insists on holding his Presbyterian tenets as all important, and the Anglican or the Roman Catholic does the same, it is very easy to promote religious animosity. But if on the other hand they will rather minimise these differences, and bring into prominence the essentials in respect of which they are at one, it will be found that they can all meet together on the great platform of Christianity. In the same way, if we emphasise the differences between us and the Oriental, and forget that they are men like ourselves, with feelings and aspirations like our own, with the power of love and gratitude as well as the power of hatred and revenge, we shall never understand one another. If you remember, on the contrary, that they are like ourselves, it will not be found difficult to be on friendly terms with them. Some of the best friends I have had in this country have been Hindus and Mahomedans; and I have known some of them with as much intimacy in all their concerns, and trusted them as fully, as if they had been of my own race or of my own creed.

OFFICIALS AND NON-OFFICIALS.

This necessity for co-operation goes further. It is not only a question of the European and Indian. It is also a question of the official and the non-official. I confess to you that I have found, here in Calcutta, a much greater jealousy between the official and non-official classes than I have been accustomed to find elsewhere; but the same time I shall also confess to you that I have found it very far from impossible to overcome that jealousy. I see perfectly well some of the reasons which give occasion to it. But I am able to say, from my experience of many of the members of the non-official community, that there is no difficulty in overcoming that jealousy. I need not say that I have some of these amongst my best friends in Bengal. The one thing that is desirable is, that there should be a sense of mutual trust; that the non-official should not be suspicious and jealous of the man of his own race, or even of a man of another race, merely because he is an official; or that the official should not fail to recognise the important services which the non-official community are rendering to the great common cause which we ought all to have before us in this country, namely, the caring of the people and the advancement of their interests. I feel that it is of the utmost importance to secure co-operation between officials and non-officials; and I trust that I may be excused for earnestly asking your attention to its immense importance and to the duty of making some sacrifice to secure it.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

Gentlemen, you will expect me not to conclude these remarks without a reference to the present situation. Some of you know the difficulties with which we have been contending. Unrest has arisen in Bengal, which has certainly been anticipated by a number of thinkers. It is the result of many causes. Some of these are certainly not irremovable; and to these the attention of the Government is directed. The situation has, however, lately developed in certain respects, in a way which was not likely to be anticipated; and it is has been characterised by certain features of anarchy and crime which are not of the essence of the case. We have been passing through a time of very considerable trial; because a new class of criminals has arisen a new kind of crime has developed, new difficulties have had to be faced; we have had to fight with new enemies. The weapons which we have had hitherto in our hands have proved defective. You may remember that the Police Commission pointed out that a new class of crimes against property had arisen which would require a very much improved machinery to deal with it; that a certain organisation of crime was beginning to be known throughout India which would require corresponding organisation on the part of the police. The Government of India and the Secretary of State accepted the proposals of the Commission with the result that a very efficient agency has been started, which has rendered excellent service during the last few years. In other respects, however, our weapons are not yet suited to the work to which we have to apply them. We require more effective weapons in dealing with the crimes that have arisen. His Excellency the Viceroy has given us the assurance, in passing the recent legislation which has helped us much in dealing with the present difficulty, that the points of inefficiency or ineffectiveness of the present press law will be dealt with. We do not want to curb the expression of public opinion. We do not want to get rid of criticism. But we do want to be able to fix responsibility without doubt in respect of offences against the public peace with which we have to deal. The Viceroy has given us the assurance that we are to have our weapons more effective in this respect. More recently, we have had the assurance from His Excellency that, where the weapons in our hands are otherwise defective in regard to the administration of Justice and the bringing of criminals to punishment, there also we shall have more effective weapons given to us. All this is satisfactory and I earnestly trust that we shall be able soon to stamp out the anarchy and crime which have begun to appear among us. I earnestly desire that in all our doing of this we should be prompted by feelings only of justice and of the advancing of the interests of the people of India themselves. We cannot entertain feelings of vindictiveness against the people generally for the acts of a few. It is absolutely essential that crimes should be put down, not because we cherish ill-blood even against the misguided criminals themselves, but because we must preserve the peace, protect our officers from injury in the execution of their duty, and defend the loyal against the disloyal. The ineffectiveness of our weapons has been fully established during the trying months through which we have passed, and we are glad to have the confident expectation that better weapons are to be put into our hands.

There are two points in this connection which I should like to emphasise. The one is that we cannot afford to allow the necessity for police protection to sever our officers from the people generally. The Bengal police have had great difficulties within the last few months in respect of protecting myself and other officers from violence. They have done splendid work in this respect; and they have, I am sure, the assurance of the deepest appreciation of their efforts by every section of the community. But we cannot allow these efforts to take the form of keeping the officers of Government apart from the people and preventing their being accessible to the public; and therefore it is absolutely essential that this class of crime should be put down in the interest of the people themselves. What sort of an impression would be created if it were necessary to prevent the people generally from getting freely at the principal officers of the district or division, or of the Government itself. It is in the interests of the people that we must make up our minds that this form of crime must be suppressed, at any cost.

CO OPERATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The other point to which I shall briefly refer is this, that is absolutely essential that the people should co-operate with the Government. The non-officials of all classes and races, and specially the Indians themselves, should co-operate with the Government in the maintenance of loyalty and the putting down of sedition and crime. I know that a strong feeling has arisen in this respect within the last few months, and I trust that this feeling will not be allowed to pass away but will be fully utilised. The vast majority of the people are loyal; and it is scandal and disgrace that they should be tyrannised over by a wicked and mischievous minority. We want to see the people assert themselves and stand by each other and the Government in resisting the oppression of the minority and in the determination to maintain order. I do not believe, Gentlemen, that the evil, though it is very great and must be put down at all costs, is very deep seated. I believe that a stern surgical operation may remove the evil entirely; and I know that in the interests of this country it is essential that this should be done, so that the progress and development of the last fifty years may be peacefully continued.

Before calling upon this company to drink the toast which I have to propose, I cannot fail to say what a great satisfaction it is to me to see your Honor here as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. Gentlemen, Sir Edward Baker has won the esteem and admiration not only of his friends, but of all who know him, by his great general ability by the determination with which he maintains his principles and opinions, and by his great administrative capacity. I know that he fully believes in the necessity of knowing his officers well, and of being accessible to all sections of the community, European and Indian. With his special acquaintance with Bengal, as well as with the great experience that he has gained in the Government of India, we may confidently expect from a man like Sir Edward Baker a successful administration. I do not fail to recognise, and I am sure that he also recognises, that there are some anxious hours before him but he has the true courage which characterises the level-headed ruler: and he carries with him as he enters on his career the good wishes and earnest prayers of many of all classes that he may be guided and supported in the discharge of his duties, so that his administration may be regarded as happy and successful both by himself and by his friends, and also by the people committed to his charge. I wish my Hon'ble friend most heartily all success. Gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the "Viceroy and the land we live in." (Loud cheers.)

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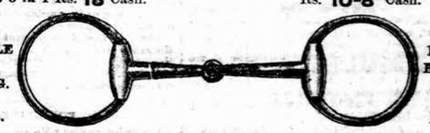

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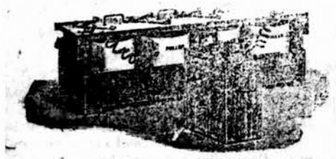

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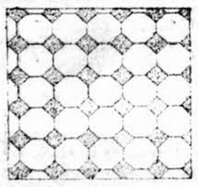

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SUIT AGAINST THE CORPORATION FOR DAMAGES.

Alleged Wrongful Dismissal.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court on Saturday last the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman resumed hearing of the suit brought by Feroze Jamshedji Mulla Pheroz against the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, in which the plaintiff's claim was that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 3,360 being twelve months' salary at the rate of Rs. 280 per mensem, and such sum as may be found due on taking accounts for loss of interest in the Municipal Pension Fund, and Rs. 10,000 for damages for wrongful dismissal from service and loss of reputation on account of the wrongful acts of the defendants, etc. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, and Romer, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon. Mr. Strangman and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Zorhorst was examined and cross-examined with regard to the entries in the cash book maintained by him in respect of payments made to the Municipality.

Mr. Wadia continued the cross examination of Inspector Kritikar, who said that plaintiff had asked him to say that the sluice was shut. He is now a permanent Inspector. He was not primarily responsible for the opening and closing of the sluice valves. The Chief Inspector was responsible who used to give orders to the chaviwallas for that purpose. Mulla Pheroz came to his chowkey on the morning after the fire. He did not remember if that was the day on which Mr. Sheppard went to England and Mr. Edwardes took charge of the Commissioner's Office. Witness said that plaintiff was not at the scene of fire after 10 o'clock. Witness said that Mulla Pheroz did not throw away the umbrella with which he beat Bala. Mulla Pheroz on the other hand took the broken umbrella with him after it was fixed. He knew a man called Vagh in the Assessor's Department. He did not know if the son of Vagh was employed in the Municipality.

Re-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that the fire was over by the time he had left. Plaintiff and Mr. Sherring came there and they left in the same victoria, giving some instructions to the plaintiff.

The next witness examined was Shama Rao. Examined by Mr. Lowndes witness said that about 15 days before the fire, he was employed as an acting Inspector. He had no experience in the Water Works Department. He had heard of the fire from passers by. He went to the scene and found there was a good supply of water. It was at 9-25 (Bombay Time) that he went there. He saw plaintiff beating Bala with an umbrella. Plaintiff said that the sluice was shut. Bala would not accept that statement and so plaintiff beat Bala.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that he did not hear of any ill-feeling to the plaintiff. At the time when plaintiff came, Kritikar was with the witness. On the 8th June plaintiff came to the chowkey. Questioned as to the statements made by him to Mr. Sherring, witness said that he made the statements under pressure from plaintiff. They were not true. He made them out of "zoolum" on the part of the plaintiff. He was worried on both sides: Mr. Mulla Pheroz on one side and Mr. Sherring on the other. Mr. Sherring did not ask him to speak falsehood, but Mulla Pheroz did. When plaintiff came to the chowkey he asked Bala to speak out. Bala then told him, at which plaintiff was angry, saying: "Salah, tell that the sluice was shut." Witness said that his pay was Rs. 125.

Mr. Pandernath Kashinath Telang, M. A., LL.B., was then examined. He said that about 1904 or 1905 his uncle handed over the administration of the estate of the late Justice Telang. He knew that a chawl was built at Mazagon. He made no argument at all with the plumber for payment of Rs. 200. He merely paid it on the signature of Chandabhoy. He did not look at every item of it. The bill of Pallonji was then put in.

His Lordship said that another point which has now been urged in the case was whether Mr. Mulla Pheroz was at the chowkey on the morning of the day after the fire. Plaintiff's counsel submitted that he was not at the chowkey but he went to the residence of Mr. Sheppard on that morning. The Judge said that it would be advisable then to call Mr. Sheppard to ascertain if the plaintiff had gone to him on that day as alleged. His Lordship said he wanted to clear this point only from him and would therefore propose to call Mr. Sheppard as a witness.

It was then agreed to call Mr. Sheppard as a witness.

CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Waite, on being examined by Mr. Lowndes, said that Mulla Pheroz contributed to the Pension Fund Rs. 103-9-7 and under the rules no one can claim the amount unless he contributed for five years.

The Judge: Would you count five years permanent service or five years contribution?

Witness: I understand "service" as mentioned in the rules was contributing service.

Mr. Wadia objected to this answer but His Lordship held that the witness was an expert who actually makes these payments under the rules.

Continuing, witness said that Mulla Pheroz was in the Health Department before he was taken in the Water Works. During that time he contributed to the Deposit account to the extent of Rs. 116-13-0. Many other Municipal servants contributed to the Deposit Fund. That fund was not governed by the Pension rules. They contributed on the understanding that it would be optional on the Corporation to make the contribution pensionary or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said that Mulla Pheroz was a permanent servant in the Municipal service. He had nine years' service, both permanent and temporary. The deposit had not been treated by the Corporation as a pensionary contribution. The service referred to in Rule 11 was permanent service. Witness said that plaintiff was held in the highest esteem by Mr. Harvey and also by Mr. Sheppard. As a Municipal servant he knew Mr. Mulla Pheroz, and so far as he knew him, he too had a high regard of his ability. He remembered that he recommended Mulla Pheroz. Some time ago he heard that plaintiff came into some trouble in connection with his betting transactions, but he had no personal knowledge of it.

MR. WADIA'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Wadia then opened the case on behalf of the plaintiff. In his address he said that not only charges of misconduct but specific charges of bribery and misappropriation were brought forward against his client. Only with regard to the former, viz., the charges of misconduct, his client had notice; while as to the other charges his client had absolutely no notice. They were formulated in the written statement of the defendants. It was very easy to frame such charges against a man especially after his dismissal from service. Had he been in service he would have had opportunities which were now denied to him. However, the charges are there and plaintiff is in a very unfortunate position to meet them. First of all, with regard to the charges of bribery in connection with the water supply of Telang's chawl, Counsel said that his client had not seen Telang in his life, nor had he anything to do with his Mehta. In fact Mulla Pheroz had nothing to do with the water supply of Mr. Telang's ward. The story must have been fabricated for the purpose by the Mehta, and by Messrs Vagh and Pai. Mulla Pheroz will swear and say that he had nothing to do with the bribe. If there was any payment at all, would a Mehta remain quiet over it after so many years? Mr. Telang, counsel said, could not remember this event which took place three years ago. He would be the last to suggest that Mr. Telang was tutored, but he cannot resist from remarking that Mr. Telang's memory was bad. The next point was of Mr. Vakil who deliberately said he made a payment to Mulla Pheroz. He was before the Court as a law tout. His client would swear that he had a regular office at Girgaum.

The Judge: He was only charged as law tout but he was found not guilty.

Continuing, counsel said that the plumber engaged by Mr. Vakil was Yusuf Ali, who was not a licensed plumber. His story that he had arranged for a bribe to Mulla Pheroz was absolutely false: Would he (Mulla Pheroz) take a bribe in the presence of a witness? The whole story is improbable and the evidence of Mr. Vakil had to be taken with very great caution. Plaintiff is in a very unfortunate position. He has been dismissed and all the subordinates of the Municipality are against him. His client is a fallen man and so those subordinates of the Municipality have nothing now to gain from him, and so they are all against him. Mr. Vakil's book was not a book regularly kept and the only entry there was, "Paid to M. P.", which may mean anything. The next case was the payment by Messrs. Marsland and Price. It was alleged that Mulla Pheroz had actually received the amount of Rs. 200 and misappropriated it. As a matter of fact there was an endorsement from his client: "Office—Receive this Rs 200," and this was written on the same day. Why, then, did his client give this letter to be registered if he wanted to swallow this amount? To this endorsement there is also the initials of the Deputy Engineer, Water Works Department. If it was in the case of an ignorant man, the misappropriation of the amount by the plaintiff could have been believed, but here the deposit was from a European firm who would at all times reclaim it if payment was not received by the Municipal Office. Would an intelligent man like the plaintiff take such a step in misappropriating such amount? If he wanted to misappropriate, why should he have taken the initials of the Deputy Engineer of the Water Works to the endorsement?

[Having expressed a desire to see the work of closing and opening the sluices maintained by the Water Works Department, His Lordship accompanied by Messrs. Lowndes, Dunlop, Wadia and plaintiff and his solicitors proceeded on the afternoon of Saturday last to examine the sluices at the Queen's Statue and the Flora Fountain and they returned after the necessary experiment was performed.]

Pallonji Adulji was then examined by Mr. Wadia. Witness said that he was a licensed plumber. He is also a contractor and brick-manufacturer. He said he was doing business on a large scale. He knew Mr. Chandabhoy, who was an architect. He had seen Mr. Telang's chawl at Mazagon. He did work there as a plumber. There is an item of Rs. 200 in the bill for supervision and maintenance. Continuing, witness said there was an agreement that he should get that amount if he guaranteed the work for a year. He wanted Rs. 250 per year but it was finally fixed at Rs. 200. When he did this work he had no connection whatever with the plaintiff.

Have you paid any amount to Mulla Pheroz?—No.

Witness said that at that time he had dealings with Mr. Bruce. There was no truth in the statement that Rs. 200 was charged as a bribe Mulla Pheroz.

Did Chandhabhoy ever tell you to pay that amount to Mulla Pheroz?—No.

Witness said that he never told anybody that he paid this sum to Mulla Pheroz as a bribe.

Were you called by Mr. Edwardes in connection with this bribe?—No.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lowndes, witness said that he made a statement the day before yesterday to the solicitors of the plaintiff. In connection with plumbing, he said he had never heard of 'Dastori' being paid to Municipal servants.

Can you swear that on oath?—No. I might have heard that 'Dastori' was paid to Municipal servants.

What have you heard?—I have heard; but how am I to describe it, my Lord?

The Judge: Nobody asked you to describe it.

Witness: Then I give both answers, yes and no. (Laughter.)

Continuing, witness said that he did not repair the whole of the chawl but only a portion of it.

Can you point out in the bill your charge for a portion of the repairs?—I cannot point out.

Here the entries in the bill were shown to the witness who said that nothing was shown in the bill for the repairs except in one or two items for which Rs. 2 and 5 were charged for repairs.

Do you swear that the agreement to pay Rs. 200 to you was paid in the presence of Mr. Telang?—Yes.

If Mr. Telang denies that, do you say that Mr. Telang's statement is untrue?—Yes.

Did you state that to the plaintiff's solicitors?—Yes.

Where did this interview take place?—In Chandabhoy's office.

When?—Some days before I began this work.

Continuing, witness said that he did not say anything about these interviews to the plaintiff's solicitors. The agreement for Rs. 200 was made after the work was done. The work was finished on the 31st of March. The agreement was made before the bill was sent in. Witness said that it was his experience that plumbers were generally paid in advance. Questioned as to whether he was paid in connection with the Queen's mansion, another work which he undertook, witness said that he was not paid in advance.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

THE engagement is announced of Major George Carter-Campbell, Scottish Rifles, younger son of the late Col. T. T. Carter-Campbell, R.E. (Bengal), of Possil, and Frances Elisabeth ("Elsie"), daughter of the late Col. David Ward, R. E. (Bengal). The wedding will shortly take place very quietly.

COMMITTAL TO SESSIONS COURTS.

Comments upon Magistrates' Practice.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of a reference made by Mr. E. Clements, Sessions Judge of Belgaum, in a case against Mahomedkhan Rajabkhan Pathan, who was charged before the Sessions Judge with criminal breach of trust in respect of a gold ring belonging to one Malik, an under-trial prisoner. The jury acquitted the prisoner. Mr. Clements could not accept the verdict and made the reference to the High Court.

Mr. Clements said that magistrates in this district habitually added a charge under Section 477A in all cases of criminal breach of trust where accounts are put in as evidence. The result was to make the latter offence exclusively triable by the Court of Sessions, a result which was not contemplated by the Legislature. There was no evidence in the case of making a false entry with intent to defraud.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, in delivering judgments in the case, said it was very much to be regretted that this case, which could have been dealt with by the First Class Magistrate (Mr. R. C. Artal,) who tried it in the first instance, was committed by him to the Sessions Court. The charge originally had been one of an offence under Section 409 Indian Penal Code, but the magistrate added one under section 477A without any solid ground for the addition and any reasonable support for it in the evidence. It appeared as if the addition was made to enable the magistrate to commit the case to the Sessions. At any rate that was the conclusion forced on the mind of this Court by the circumstances of the case. A practice of this kind must be deprecated, because it throws on the Sessions Court the burden of trying cases which can well be tried and disposed of by magistrates of the First Class. This Court had noticed of late several cases in which magistrates had added charges apparently for the purpose of enabling them to commit those cases to the Court of Sessions, without any reasonable ground for the addition. The law no doubt has given a discretion to magistrates in the matter; but the discretion, being judicial, must be exercised with care and on some proper ground. To add the charge of an offence exclusively triable by a Sessions Court for the mere purpose of committing it to that Court was an unsound and improper exercise of that power. Passing now to the merits of the case, their Lordships thought that the evidence was clear, and brought home to the accused the offence charged against him. It was difficult to understand the grounds on which the jury found the accused not guilty. Their Lordships accepted the opinion of the learned Sessions Judge, and convicted the accused under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for the three months.

Mr. Justice Heaton delivered a separate judgment and agreed to the proposed order. And as occasion had arisen to comment on the cases committed by the magistrate to the Sessions Court, he should like to add this. Section 210 of the Criminal Procedure Code lays down that when the magistrate is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for committing the accused for trial, he shall frame a charge under his hand, declaring for what offence the accused was charged. That was to say it was left to the discretion of the magistrate to determine whether a particular case should be committed or not. So far as his Lordship knew, there was nothing anywhere in the law which compelled the magistrate to frame that charge which on the most heinous view of the circumstances indicated by the evidence, was the gravest possible charge. The law leaves it to the magistrate to take a broad and common-sense view of the facts and to determine for himself, whether the correct charge to frame was or was not one which necessitated a trial in the Court of Sessions.

The accused was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

UNAUTHORISED MANAGEMENT OF TRUST PROPERTY.

On the Original Side of the High Court on Saturday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, a consent decree was passed in the suit brought by the Advocate-General, at the instance of Hormusji Muncherji Cama and others, against Hirji Ardasir Dady and K. R. Cama. The Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. B. Kanga, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Koyaji, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the first defendant; and Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Tarachand instructed by Messrs Thakoredas and Co. appeared for the second defendant.

Acting upon a suggestion made by his Lordship at a previous hearing, the parties had come to a settlement. The terms of the consent decree were as follows:—

By consent, declare that the properties in the plaint mentioned are validly dedicated to the public charitable purposes set forth in the deed of 12th March 1874. The defendants 1 and 2 retire from the office of trustees under the deed. The following persons are appointed trustees for the various properties mentioned in the deed and all the moveable properties including cash and securities in the hands of the present trustees:—Dady Nusservanji Dady, Framji Dorabji Panday, Hormusji Muncherji Cama, Sorabji Cursetji Dadyseth, Khurshedji Novroji Sahiar, and Ardasir Hirji Dady. The trustees for the time being to allow the first defendant, and after him his son Ardeshir, and after Ardeshir his lineal male deseendants, if any, to be in sole charge of the "dokhma," and "Sagdi" in the deed mentioned, and to supervise the performance of the "Dosla" and "Farvandian" jusson ceremonies. The trustees to pay the sum of Rs. 600 per year to the person in charge and supervising for the purposes mentioned, and to allow the use of the "agiary" and the "mukhtad" place at the Chowpatty premises for the purposes of the "Dosla" ceremonies. The trustees to allow the first defendant during his lifetime to occupy, for residential purposes, the bungalow at the Chowpatty premises and such surrounding land as may be fixed by the Advocate-General. The trustees shall, however, be under no obligation to the first defendant to do anything towards the bungalow save whitewashing and tile-turning and dammering the roof once a year. Should the bungalow become unfit or dangerous for human habitation, the rights of the first defendant shall terminate with regard thereto. Refer to the Commissioner to frame a scheme for the management of the properties and for the appointment of future trustees. In such scheme the powers of all the trustees shall be equal though there may be liberty to them to appoint one or more of themselves as managing trustee or trustees from time to time. The receiver to continue until a new trust deed is executed. Costs of the plaintiff as between attorney and client out of the estate. Costs of the first defendant limited to Rs. 2,000 out of the estate less the sum of Rs. 700 already charged to the estate by him. Costs of the second defendant also out of the estate. The first defendant to be at liberty to appear before the Commissioner at the framing of the scheme, but such appearance to be at his own cost. Further directions and costs reserved.

POLICE COURT.

"A COMICAL MISTAKE."

Costs Rs. 15.

On Saturday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Thomas Henry Green appeared to answer a charge of defamation preferred against him by Mr. John Leonzini of Messrs John Petrine and Company. Mr. Gudinho, Pleader, with Mr. B. Mehta, Pleader appeared for the complainant.

The charge against the accused was that he defamed the complainant by writing a post card to him in which he called him "a mean cur". He was employed by the firm as a travelling canvasser. The complainant in a letter to him accused him of wasting time, to which the latter replied denying the accusation. The accused then sent the post card in which he called the complainant "a mean cur."

The accused stated that the charge of wasting time which the complainant levelled against him was false. When his wife went to the complainant's office to ask for the sum of Rs. 2-5 which was due to the accused, the complainant insulted his (the accused's) wife by refusing to pay her the sum. His wife wrote him a letter complaining of the complainant's behaviour towards her. This letter greatly incensed him, and he in a fit of anger wrote to the complainant calling him a cur. He was sorry for what he had done and was ready to offer an apology.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that it was a case of a comical mistake. The accused and his wife thought the latter was entitled to receive the sum from the complainant without instructions from the accused. The accused's wife felt annoyed that her word should have been doubted and that the complainant did not pay her the sum due to her husband. In that mood she wrote a letter to the accused, complaining of the complainant's behaviour towards her. It was an extenuating circumstance in favour of the accused that he wrote the post card thinking his wife had been insulted. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 15.

FIRE IN MANDVI.

Destruction of a Sugar Warehouse.

RS. 10,00,000 INVOLVED.

A destructive fire broke out in a Sugar warehouse at Mandvi on Saturday afternoon at about four o'clock and resulted in the complete destruction of the building and a very large quantity of sugar roughly valued at nine lakhs of rupees. The building belonged to Mr. Lukhamsey Napoo and the sugar stored in the warehouse was the property of Mr. Sidik Haji Husein. At four o'clock, when the men were at work as usual, a labourer discoverd smoke in the centre of the godown. He informed the other people who were at work with him piling up the bags in high stacks. These 25 men soon ran out and went to the clerks and others who were at work at the gate. An intimation was given to the Police and the Fire Brigade and in a few minutes the fire-engines arrived on the spot. Water was available in the main with the requisite pressure and the operation of playing water upon the flames was soon commenced. The sugar, which was wrapped up in large bags made out of matting and dry palm leaves, burnt very quickly, making it impossible owing to the extreme heat produced to go near the flames, and the Fire Brigade had to arrange hose with difficulty to effectively check the fire. The locality being a very crowded one and the buildings standing very close to each other, there was a double task for the Fire-Brigade to perform. They directed their energy also towards saving the adjoining buildings and to do their best to extinguish the flames in the warehouse where the fire had originated. After two hours' hard labour the Fire Brigade at last succeeded in bringing the fire under control, at nearly 6'clock. By this time the rest of the building had come down with a big crash.

The total loss by the fire is roughly estimated at nine lakhs of rupees, which is fully covered by insurance.

BURMESE AGRICULTURISTS.

The Director of Argriculture in Burma, concluding his Report for the past year, says:—The most gratifying feature of the past year has been the increased interest taken in the doings of the Department both by Government officials and by the general public. From the latter I have received in my own office from private cultivators about 100 enquiries: while other members of the staff have had numerous references direct to them. The correspondence in my office has trebled during the year of Report. The Department is now prepared to advise on all matters connected with Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, Botany or Entomology and welcomes all enquiries addressed to it. In particular it solicits the interests of all Deputy Commissioners and Sub-divisional Officers in questions of agricultural importance within their charges and will welcome any proposals for experiment which may be suggested. The agricultural prosperity of the country is the surest guarantee of peace and content and I trust that all officers will cordially co-operate with us in our efforts to obtain that prosperity. "For" (to quote His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor) "in the fields and villages are bred the homely virtues which make the people of Burma among the happiest in the world."

HYDERABAD RELIEF FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I now propose to close the Hyderabad Relief Fund and in doing so beg to offer my sincerest thanks to the generous Bombay public which so promptly and so liberally responded to my invitation for subscriptions, and to you for so generously permitting me the use of your valuable columns.—Yours, &c.,

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY.

	Rs. a. p.
Previously acknowledged ...	97,326-13-0
Country Tobacco merchants of Bombay	106-0-0
Mr. E. B. Raikes	50-0-0
Mr. G. R. Lowndes	100-0-0
Hon'ble Mr. T. J. Strangman ...	100-0-0
A Parsee	5-0-0
Subjects of Loonavada Durbar (Thro. Amichand Javarchand)	57-2-6
Total ...	...97,739-0-6

THE Home Secretary has decided, as a result of representations from manufacturers, to omit from the new regulations for the use of East Indian wool the provision that the dust collected in the intercepting chambers shall be removed at least once every fortnight. The draft regulations are required to be republished as amended before they can be formally made, and the necessary formal notice has accordingly been given.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 5.

The depression from Persia has given light precipitation in Baluchistan and is now in North-west India.

Skies are cleared to the west, also in the Southern half of North-west India, but in Upper India clouds have increased and skies are heavily overcast in Kashmir.

Humidity has increased in a large part of the country and departures from normal are generally small; temperature has also risen except in North-east India and Burma, where it is still in defect at many stations.

Forecast—Light precipitation is probable in the extreme North of India.

SIMLA, DECEMBER 6.

The depression which was in the North-west of India yesterday has almost disappeared.

Skies are cleared in Upper India, but a fresh depression is affecting Persia and light rain has fallen in Bushire.

Forecast—Dry weather is probable over the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 5TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 5th December, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north but are lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average, and while day temperature is normal, the night temperature has risen and is now high in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear at Jhansi and Cawnpore but are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess and temperature equal to the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Jaipur but either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Day temperature is normal except at Karachi, where it is low; night temperature is higher than usual in Sind and normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess in Cutch, but normal or in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is normal, but the minimum remains generally low.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is lower than usual at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal at Bombay and in defect elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the minimum at some stations.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air remains drier than usual. Temperature has risen, and while it is normal during the day, it continues in defect at night.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west is shown to-day as an ill-defined area of low pressure in west Rajputana and the adjacent districts to the west. It has caused an increase of cloud in the Punjab and the north-west of the United Provinces, but no precipitation has occurred. Skies have, however, cleared in Sind and Rajputana.

Fine weather is generally likely.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask (4th)	79·8	66·8	0·46	0·46
Muskat (4th)	78·3	71·1	...	0·00
Multan	75·8	51·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	69·9	46·4	...	0·00
Lahore	75·4	49·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	76·3	43·6	...	0·00
Ambala	75·5	45·0	...	0·00
Delhi	76·2	50·2	...	0·00
Agra	74·0	50·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	77·8	45·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	78·5	52·5	...	0·00
Cawnpore	76·9	49·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	77·6	46·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	79·6	51·8	...	0·00
Karachi	77·5	61·0	...	0·00
Ajmer	77·4	47·7	...	0·02
Jaipur	79·2	51·6	...	0·16
Kotah	81·5	53·5	...	0·00
Bhuj	81·6	53·5	...	0·00
Dwarka	77·8	66·2	...	0·00
Veraval	82·2	54·2	...	0·00
Rajkot	86·0	46·7	...	0·00
Bhavnagar Para	87·6	52·5	...	0·00
Surat	89·1	55·6	...	0·00
Ahmedabad	87·2	48·9	...	0·00
Deesa	81·0	45·8	...	...
Neemuch	80·6	49·1	...	0·01
Indore	78·5	44·5	...	...
Jubbulpore	72·1	53·5	...	6·21
Saugor	80·1	48·9	...	0·03
Hoshangabad	86·2	47·6	...	0·07
Khandwa	83·2	49·1	...	...
Akola	81·8	52·8	...	...
Amraoti	81·6	48·6	...	...
Nagpur	85·5	48·0	...	0·00
Chanda	78·2	51·6	...	0·00
Bhpur	86·1	68·3	...	0·00
Bombay	88·3	61·9	...	0·29
Ratnagiri	84·0	68·7	...	0·00
Mormugao	86·8	62·0	...	0·00
Karwar	85·9	48·6	...	0·10
Malegaon	88·4	47·0	...	0·00
Poona	83·0	46·3	...	0·37
Sholapur	84·3	53·9	...	0·08
Bijapur	84·2	54·2	...	0·00
Belgaum	81·3	54·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	81·2	50·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	78·9	51·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	80·6	55·2	...	0·00
Mangalore	86·7	67·9	...	0·08
Calicut	85·8	67·1	...	0·59
Cochin	88·7	71·3	...	1·21
Colombo	87·0	71·5	...	3·78
Masulipatam	88·2	64·8	...	0·03
Bellary	85·6	60·3	...	0·00
Cuddapah	86·2	67·6	...	0·02
Madras	81·5	72·5	...	12·26
Bangalore	80·6	58·8	...	0·08
Coimbatore	83·9	65·3	...	0·79
Trichinopoly	86·1	66·8	...	0·02
Nagapatam	84·4	70·0	...	3·62

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

IN his recently translated book on "The Senses of Insects," the great Swiss naturalist, Auguste Forel, gives an interesting account of some experiments with ants deprived of their antennæ. The researches of Forel, Plateau and others have clearly shown that these organs are the seat of the sense of smell. They were formerly thought, it may be noted, to be organs of hearing. In ants the antennæ are highly developed as organs of smell, and in a number of species enable the insect to do without sight.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

7-08 Matubhay J and M Vassonji Tricumji and others vs Murbai widow and others Dinshaw and D.
8-08 Crawford B and Co The Bombay Fire and Insurance Co Ld vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy Thakurdas and Co.
13-08 M B Chothia Mossa Ibrahim vs Abdoola Habib Motan Nanu H and Co.
13-08 Payne and Co Haji ulam Mahomed Azam vs The Union Marine Insurance Co Ld Crawford B and Co.
15-08 Kang and P Rustomji Cowasji Kharaki vs Ruttonji Sorabji Subedar Ardeser H D and Co.
16-08 Bhaishunker K and G Motilal Shivlal vs The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.
18-08 Mulla and M Asibai widow vs Hurbai widow Meh a D and D.
19-08 Bhaishauker K and G Alimiyan Mahomed bhai Munsari vs The B B and C I Ry Co Crawford B and Co,
20-08 In person Dadabhoy Cursetji Ashburner vs Messrs Tyebji Dayabhai and Co Tyabji D and Co.
21-08 Bicknell M and R Abdool Hosein Adamji Peerbhoy vs Gungadhar Sadashiv Gokhle Raghavaya B and Co.
24-08 N M Cama Nuserwanji Muncherji Cama vs Dalsukhroy Bejnath Malvi H M and R. Jahangir G and B Jamnadas Narandas Motiwala vs Bai Gulab Tenkurdas and Co.
26-08 Jahangir G and B Jamnadas Narandas Motiwala vs Bai Gulab Tenkurdas and Co.
21-08 Payne and Co Raghunath Tarachand a firm vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dossabhoy Bomonji Mistry Mulla and M.
192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalcobhoy Wadia G and Co part heard.
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.
422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgomri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Madhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738-07 Raghavaya B and N. Hirji Lilakhar and anothers vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
50-08 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khaval and others Tyabji D and Co.
941-08 J R and D Kalulal Nathumalji Kothare vs Mohonlal Poonjiebhai and others Edgelow G W and Co S B and Co
719-07 Khunderao L and M Bachibai vs Vasantrao Mahadhowrao Payne and Co B M and R for postponment.
222-07 Th A Ghandy Ishwardas Mody a firm vs Dayabhai Tapidas Chitnis M and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

561-08 Bhaisanker K and G Hormusji Masoekji Mehta vs Arthur N Templeton Edgelow G W and Co.
722-07 Matubhoy J and M Harnadrai Baijnath vs Raduram Nandram Tyabji D and Co.
42-07 Khunderao L and M Sitabai widow and others vs Mathurabai widow Bicknell M and R.
631-08 Mirza M and M Goolam bin Hassam vs Ahmed Karim Mahomed and others Ardeshir H D and Co.
114-08 Captain and

CHANGE OF SURNAME.

I THE UNDERSIGNED JOSEPH GUBBAY formerly known as JOSEPH EZEKIEL JOSHUA ABRAHAM, of 71, Canning Street in the Town of Calcutta, do hereby give notice that by a Deed Poll bearing date the 2nd day of December, 1908, I have assumed and taken the surname of GUBBAY in lieu of my previous fa nily surname of ABRAHAM and that I shall be distinguished and known by others by the name of JOSEPH GUBBAY in all granted deeds, wills, assurances and other future instruments and documents whatsoever and in all business matters and in all actions and other proceedings to or in which I may become a party or be otherwise interested and for every other purpose and on every other occasion whatsoever.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1908.

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NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.

TELEGRAPHIC information has been received that the S. S. "Shah Jehan," under the command of Capt. Webb, which left Bombay on Friday the 27th ultimo, arrived at Aden in due time on the 5th instant and sailed the same day for Jameran.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, DEC. 7, 1908.

QUEEN VICTORIA AND INDIA.

THE publication by Mr. John Murray, of a six-shilling edition of Queen Victoria's letters, has placed that marvellous collection of State papers within the reach of everyone, and it may safely be predicted that its sale will far exceed that of any book issued in recent years. The letters in these volumes relate to the personal and public affairs of the first quarter of a century of the Queen's reign, and at some future date we shall no doubt receive a further instalment of them, commencing from the second year of the sixties. Meanwhile, we have a suggestion to make concerning the present issue, which we venture to think, for political and other considerations, is deserving of attention. During the Queen's long reign she confirmed the appointments—including those who officiated—of eighteen Governors-General, and, as these volumes disclose, conducted an intimate correspondence with them upon Indian affairs. In the period 1837-1861 there were five representatives of the Crown in the East, with each of whom the Queen was in constant communication, and the pages of these three books contain dozens of her letters and their replies upon every subject concerning the administration of India and the advancement of its people that came up for discussion and settlement in this quarter of a century. An examination of them shows that many letters have been omitted, probably from considerations of space and to keep the volumes within reasonable dimensions. At the present moment, in view of the growth of the insurrectionary cult in Bengal, anything likely to aid in frustrating the wicked propaganda of the Swarajists is of superlative interest. One of their most pernicious assertions is that neither the British monarch nor her representatives have discharged the momentous trust given to them in a manner calculated to bring happiness and contentment to the millions under their sway. These letters yield incontestable proof of the baselessness of this story, and they should be made accessible to every literate Indian by means of translations in the vernaculars of every Government and provincial administration of the Empire. Issued in this form, we predict that their effect upon popular opinion would be instantaneous and incalculable, for their perusal would act as a complete and splendid rejoinder to the heinous fictions of the Bengali seditionists. For these reasons we advise the publication of the Queen's Indian letters and those from her representatives, in the manner indicated above, with such additions as may be found desirable after a fresh examination of the Windsor Archives. Thus compiled and translated they would become an extremely valuable compendium to the official records of her reign and would be purchased and read by millions who are debarred from access to them in their present form.

The five rulers of India whose personalities and policies are re-created in these absorbing pages are, Auckland, Ellenborough, Hardinge, Dalhousie and Canning, whose private and demi-official letters to the Queen, read with her communications to them, illuminate many matters imperfectly explained in the despatches or minutes of the period. They reveal the motives, both personal and official, which stimulated great acts of policy or military enterprise, and we see the Queen discussing, approving and frequently amending proposals submitted to her by them, or her Home advisers, in a manner which leaves no doubt about her extraordinary comprehension of Indian affairs, and a determination to keep them under her guidance. The earliest of the letters is dated sixty-seven years ago, conveying the Queen's approval to Lord Ellenborough's appointment, the first of the long list of Governors-General with whose selection and administrations Her Majesty was so closely associated. And thereafter we find an unbroken chain of correspondence between her and the representatives of the Crown in India upon matters requiring her consideration, or likely to arouse the Queen's personal interest. But notwithstanding the Queen's resoluteness regarding the observance of her own prerogatives she carefully avoided infringing those belonging to her Ministers, and these letters disclose one notable example of her caution in this respect. Lord Ellenborough had determined to annex Scinde, and in a private letter to the Queen sought to elicit her approval of his policy, and also to obtain her views concerning the conduct of that fiery warrior, Sir Charles Napier, who had been accused of exceeding the powers delegated to him. But the Queen sent the letter to Sir Robert Peel, whose advice to Her Majesty to refrain from committing herself to an opinion upon either subject is contained in a communication printed in these pages. This obvious indiscretion on the part of the Governor-General did not, however, prevent the Queen from penning a vigorous protest against the decision of the Directors to recall him a couple of years later which she regarded as "a very ungrateful return for his eminent services, and that she would not be sorry if these gentlemen knew that this is her opinion."

Passing into the eras of Hardinge and Dalhousie we find a continuous exchange of communications between them and the Queen upon the concerns of their administrations, more especially touching the wars with the Sikhs, which ended with the annexation of the Punjab at the close of the forties. There is one letter from Dalhousie of peculiar interest at the present moment, *apropos* of the great Cullinan diamond which has been recently placed amongst the Crown jewels. In it the Governor-General describes how he had conveyed its historic predecessor, the Koh-i-nur "from Lahore in his own charge and deposited it in the Treasury at Bombay" until the arrival at our port of one of Her Majesty's ships charged with the mission of its safe conveyance to England. During Dalhousie's rule the number of letters interchanged shows a considerable increase, and we know from other sources that from that period until the close of her reign the Queen's correspondence with her Viceroys absorbed a large share of her time and attention. There is one incident belonging to this era which will appeal to the feminine section of our readers as it exhibits the Queen in the aspect of a Royal, but unsuccessful, match-maker. She had, as appears from some of her letters, manifested considerable interest in the future of Prince Dhuleep Singh, whose subsequent ingratitude to her has already been recorded in history. He had embraced Christianity and a Coorg Princess had also become a convert. Both were in England, the latter being a god-daughter of the Queen, and we find Her Majesty, in her correspondence with Lord Dalhousie, discussing with much interest a suggested matrimonial alliance between the two Indian exiles. But for some reason which is not disclosed this romantic project was not realised as the Coorg Princess was afterwards married to a British officer and died at the age of four and twenty. The greatest interest naturally centres around the Queen's correspondence with Canning, of which the third of these volumes contains many examples. We perceive in them the depth of her absorption and grief in the terrible occurrences of the Mutiny, and her unswerving encouragement and appreciation of the measures taken by the Governor-General for its suppression, followed by those great acts of placation and protection of the new India which are typified in her own Proclamation and that of her representative. These letters are all extremely valuable contributions to the history of the great convulsion of half a century ago, and there are obviously many more which equally merit publication, either as addenda to the present volumes or in a separate form. And this proposition brings us back to the suggestion made at the commencement of this article, that the Queen's Indian letters and those from her Governors-General should be gathered into one volume, translations of which should be made in all the principal Vernaculars, in order that all classes of Orientals may have opportunities of reading them in their own tongues and appreciating the marvellous personal and political abilities of the ruler who moulded and guided the destinies of the Empire for almost three-quarters of a century.

THE GERMAN BUDGET DEFICIT. THE financial position of the German Empire proves somewhat worse than was anticipated. The construction of the Navy has proved a heavy burden and means increased taxation—which the Imperial Chancellor thinks ought to be accepted without demur. His argument is that the growth of the Empire has made the immense increase in its expenditure inevitable, that it can amply afford to provide the large additional sums demanded of it, and that to provide them liberally and without repining is a patriotic duty incumbent upon all good citizens. All citizens are good when nothing is demanded of them, but we imagine they will not take up their increased burden without loud complainings. Prince von Bulow, the day before the mail left, anticipating the presentation of the Budget Statement, reminded the Reichstag that Germany had entered the comity of nations extremely late, and that the prime condition of progress and success had been that development should, above all, be rapid. This condition had been fulfilled, but the process had been encouraged at a cost which was necessarily heavy. Trade, commerce, and industry had grown and flourished exceedingly; but the necessity for expansion had compelled Germany to seek over-sea colonies, and the necessity for securing political protection for these over-sea interests had in turn compelled her to emerge from the narrow sphere of Continental politics and to enter the arena of "Weltpolitik." As a result of this evolution the young Empire had become confronted with the new and urgent task of providing itself with a navy which would be adequate for the protection of German coasts, of German interests over-sea, and of German commerce. The character and the circumstances of this development had necessarily forced into the background the question of financial considerations. The millions of the war indemnity, the rapid growth of industrial prosperity, and a spirit of indefeasible optimism with regard to the future had combined to enhance the freedom from anxiety and the sense of security with which the prospects of the Empire had been viewed. The necessities of the Empire had been so diverse in character and so rapid in growth that no man could predict what the requirements of the next five years would be.

Of course the deficit must be met and the working man as well as the wealthy is to contribute his share. Beer and brandy are to be the chief victims. As the Imperial Chancellor pointed out, no less than £150,000,000 a year is spent in Germany on beer, wine, and spirituous liquors, and yet in the northern regions of the Empire the tax on beer amounts to only 1·28 marks (1s. 32d.) per head of the population, whereas in England it amounts to 6·51 marks (6s. 6d.). Similarly, in the case of brandy the incidence of the tax per head of the population in Germany is 2·39 marks (2s. 4d.), while in France it amounts to 6·76 marks (6s. 9d.) and in England to over 8 marks (8s.). The national wealth of Germany is increasing at the rate of nearly £200,000,000 a year, savings banks deposits amounted to £25,000,000 a year, and co-operative banks showed annual deposits amounting to £7,500,000. The total sum of money which had been deposited in the savings banks amounted to £600,000,000, and private bank deposits had increased at the rate of £20,000,000 a year. A country which could show results like these could not be called poor, he argued. On the contrary, these returns prove that if the honour and safety of the nation demanded it the country could be made to bear still heavier burdens. The most distinguished economists are agreed that fresh burdens could be imposed upon the German taxpayer. Anyhow, they are to be, whether he likes them or not.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL. LORD AMPTHILL continues to fight for the rights of Indians in the Transvaal, and the last file of the "Times" brings us another of his telling contributions to the controversy. Replying to a letter from Sir West Ridgeway he says there would have been no "compromise" in February if the Indians had not believed that that Act would be repealed, and there would have been none of the subsequent and present trouble if it had been repealed. It matters nothing whether or not there was any promise of repeal. Everybody must have known and understood that the only conceivable ground on which the Indians could have voluntarily registered themselves again was an understanding that the instrument of compulsion, which from a deep sense of indignity they had successfully resisted, would be removed. The Registration Act is obviously no longer required for its professed purpose and is the cause of all the trouble. Its repeal is the only means of making more generous treatment of the Indians possible. Mr. Rees, in a letter a few days before the mail left, urged that Indians in the Transvaal had no cause of complaint, because Englishmen were prohibited taking up their residence in certain Native States. To this Lord Ampthill fittingly replies that Mr. Rees' statement would be quite appropriate in a discussion of the general question of Indian Immigration to the Colonies, such a discussion as would take place if the Government were to summon for the purpose that Imperial Conference which is so urgently needed and which would facilitate the enunciation of general principles, which have only to be deduced from existing facts and which, once explained and agreed upon by such high authority, would seem fair to all citizens of the Empire. But the reference is not appropriate to the present controversy, which relates not to abstract principles, but to the neglect of undertakings and the violation of pledges made on behalf of the nation. The persistent misunderstanding on this point would be amazing if it were not a common device of those who dare not look facts in the face to take cover behind theory. Lord Ampthill by his unceasing advocacy of the cause of Indians in the Transvaal has placed them under a lasting obligation to him.

THE LATE MR. J. M. MACLEAN. OWING to unfortunate investments by the late Mr. J. M. Maclean, his widow is left practically destitute. Her friends in England are endeavouring to raise enough funds to purchase a small annuity for her and have asked for assistance from his former friends in this country. We have opened a subscription list, which a letter in another column will explain more fully.

RAIN fell in Quetta on the 4th instant and on the 5th, and the hills around the station showed their first sprinkling of winter snow.

AMONG the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday last by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt" were Sir John Murray and the Hon. Mrs. Spence.

A VALUABLE cup has been presented for competition in the Nagpur Speed and Reliability Trials by Messrs Schroder Smidt and Co., sole agents for the Continental Caoutchouc and Guttapercha Co., to the car, irrespective of class, which starting and finishing on Continental tyres in the reliability run gains the highest number of marks in reliability and hill-climbing.

AS regards the Upper Swat Canal, now in course of construction, it is believed that ample water will be available without detriment to the tribal cultivators in the Swat Valley below Chakdarat.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE GERMAN POLITICAL CRISIS.

The Emperor and the Chancellor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, NOVEMBER 21.

THE grave political crisis produced in Germany by the "Daily Telegraph's" publication of what are now generally referred to as the Imperial revelations, is no longer so acute as when the country was smarting with mingled anger and shame at discovering the deplorable indiscretions committed by their Sovereign; but it remains serious and deep-seated still. The old placid, Teutonic, bovine acceptance of autocratic rule thinly veiled by a pseudo-constitutionalism which really signified nothing like genuine parliamentary institutions no longer exists in its original thoroughness. One feels that what is now passing before us is much less a personal matter between the Kaiser and his Chancellor, in which the latter, be it said, is very far from enlisting general sympathy on his side, than the commencement of a great struggle between the German people and the absolutism of the past. When in the Reichstag debate on November 11, Prince Bulow defended his Imperial master from the attacks to which the publication of the revelations had subjected him, he expressed his own personal conviction than recent events would induce the Emperor to maintain greater reserve in future. It was an astonishing declaration, particularly as it ventured to guarantee the "good behaviour" of the Kaiser in a matter so dear to His Majesty's heart as freedom of speech on the world's affairs. It now appears that the Chancellor did not obtain the previous sanction of the Kaiser to the form of words which he employed regarding the future maintenance of more reserve, and that considerable tension arose between Kaiser and Chancellor on the subject. Prince Bulow's enemies—and, of course, they are numerous in a court so full of intriguing "camarillas" as that which surrounds the Kaiser—did their best to work upon His Majesty's self-love and to induce him to stand by his Imperial utterance and make no concession whatever. For a short time it appeared as if the Emperor had determined to ignore the sensation created by the publication and the attacks upon himself to which it was giving rise, for he remained at Donneschingen, spending his time between that place and Kiel, where the Imperial yacht was stationed. Military and Naval pageants, ceremonial dinners on board battleships and entertainments in the evening by companies of actors specially commanded from Berlin kept His Majesty well occupied, so much so that it was originally proposed that Prince Bulow should travel to Kiel in order to submit to the Kaiser on board the Royal Yacht there the report of the debate in the Reichstag upon the Imperial revelations and his own statement binding the Kaiser to greater reserve in future. Mainly, it is believed, on account of the death of Count von Hulsen Haselor, the Kaiser's Chief Aide-de-Camp and personally very dear to His Majesty as a friend, the Emperor decided to terminate his stay at Donaueschingen and return at once to the capital. He therefore arranged to receive Prince Bulow at the new Palace, Potsdam, where the important interview took place on the morning of November 17. The occasion is such a historic one that I feel constrained to reproduce here the account of it published the same evening by the official "Imperial Gazette," the only source in fact furnishing any information as to what passed:—"His Majesty the Emperor and King granted Prince Bulow an audience to-day and received his report, which occupied several hours. The Imperial Chancellor described to His Majesty the feelings which had been excited among the German people in connection with the statements published by the 'Daily Telegraph,' and also the causes which had given rise to this display of feeling. Prince Bulow further explained the attitude which he had assumed in the debate in the Reichstag on the interpellations [with regard to the 'interview']. His Majesty the Emperor received the statements and explanations of the Imperial Chancellor in a highly serious spirit and expressed his will in words to the effect that, notwithstanding the exaggerated and, as he considered, unjust character of the criticisms to which he had been publicly subjected, he regarded it as his highest Imperial duty to safeguard the stability of the policy of the Empire without prejudice to the responsibilities imposed by the Constitution. His Majesty the Emperor accordingly approved the statements of the Imperial Chancellor in the Reichstag and gave Prince Bulow the assurance of his continued confidence."

As regards any personal feeling that may have existed on the Emperor's part against Prince Bulow, owing to the latter's declaration in the Reichstag, the result of the Potsdam audience is regarded as a complete triumph for the Chancellor, who will now remain in office. It is true that he may find that he has gained only a Pyrrhic victory after all, since the Kaiser in the above official statement really engages himself to very little and makes no tangible concession. The view taken in France of the Imperial declarations is that they do not constitute any guarantee of real progress in the direction of constitutional government. It would be futile to attempt to interpret the situation in Germany by any reference to French or English constitutional principles. The Prussian absolutist conception of monarchy still holds its own, and during the present Emperor's reign endeavours, not wholly unsuccessful, have been made to graft the Prussian upon the Imperial idea. Some of the German States, Bavaria and Lippe Detmold for instance, have not taken kindly to the Kaiser's absolutist tendencies and have consequently found themselves viewed with great disfavour by His Majesty. By the German Press the official account of the Potsdam interview is largely regarded as ambiguous and intangible—if not downright illusory and unsatisfying. Nothing will content the nation but a direct and unambiguous statement to the Reichstag as the representative of the people that the Chancellor and his Secretaries of State are responsible for the government of the country and that the popular Diet can call the Chancellor to account and compel him to bend to the popular will. Real liberalism will have to come to grips with the sham that passes for it in the present constitution of German political parties, and it is then that fierce opposition will be encountered by the fiercest opposition not only from the Kaiser himself but from powerful elements of German society. The Kaiser himself may not be expected to change much, for he is now of mature years and since adolescence has met with scarcely a check from any quarter. He has shown himself throughout to be the slave of impulse, and one asks if he is capable henceforward of changing his procedure, of seeking the advice of responsible ministers before he thinks or acts or of troubling himself much about what the Chancellor may say. The German people will not be satisfied with vague statements like those of the "Imperial Gazette" or even with plainer but still merely verbal assurances from the Chancellor in the Reichstag. There must be something formal on paper that can be quoted—be appealed to—and if need be, enforced.

THE KAISER'S HEALTH.

Here I am led to touch upon a very delicate matter concerning which reports have been reaching me for some time past. I am assured that many of the Kaiser's political eccentricities are attributable to temporary cerebral distress due to the aural affection from which His Majesty suffers from time to time. By some this malady is described as akin to that which his great grandfather, King Frederick IV of Prussia, suffered. In any case, it certainly appears as if the Kaiser acted under the spur of some uncontrollable impulse not of a normal kind. By those in a position to be well informed some such abnormal influence was at work to account for the sinister turn suddenly taken by the Franco-German Casablanca incident. A most peremptory demand was made upon France coupled with an intimation that unless complied with the German Ambassador would be recalled from Paris. Fortunately as the last moment a way out was found, and a conciliatory formula was discovered acceptable to both Powers. In fact, the Emperor at one moment seemed desirous to push matters to the last extremity just as in 1905 when a most critical juncture in Moorish affairs arose between France and Germany.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a big city like ours the principal consideration to be looked after is the maintenance of a high standard of health. But it is exceedingly disappointing to note that what with the ravages of Plague and the inroads of Malaria it has deteriorated a good deal. I do not attach immense importance to the tempting array of figures and averages, being fully aware of what goes below the surface. Am I not aware that no sooner does a member of a middle-class family succumb to fell decease than he is removed to the country he hails from? This arises somewhat from the fears of Doctors' bills and partly with a view to change of climate. And these are the figures and averages on which the City's health is judged and argued!

But to come to the point at once. What I have wondered all along is the lack of supervision exercised by the Health Department in connection with the myriads of Restaurants and Licensed Eating-Houses. I have seen times out of number rotten, simply rotten, materials swarming with bacteria, if not insects, being used in the preparation of the various foodstuffs. Very often drugs like catechou and alum are used, I am told, in Eating-Houses where the proprietor gets his payment *per mensem*. The place is also full of horrible smells and the servers are more often than not suffering from infectious deseases. Such slackness on the part of the authorities is a negligence which is in a great measure responsible for the high rate of mortality in the City. But what else can one expect when the powers-that-be are blissfully ignorant of the true and miserable state of affairs, basing their reasonings on deceptive figures? It is high time some energetic City Father moved in the matter.—Yours, &c.

AMICUS.

A MAHOMEDAN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I ask you to publish through your valuable paper the following sad account of myself. I am Bibi Saheb, daughter of H. H. the first Aga Khan, whose loyalty is well known to the British Government and the people of India. At the same time H. H. the 2nd Aga Khan was my brother and I am the aunt of the present Aga Khan. My age is about 75 years. I had two sons, who died together with their wives, leaving five young orphan children, the youngest of whom is four years old. At present I am a widow without any means, and therefore I draw the attention of the Government and the educated people of India, specially the Government and the Mohamedans. I have got a share in my father's estate but as yet I have not received anything. Now I ask the public, specially the Mohamedans, to be kind enough to help me.—Yours, &c.

BIBI SAHEB,

Mazagon, Dec. 4.

COL. HOWARD GOAD, C. S. I., was married on Nov. 17 at Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, to Miss Ethel Howes, daughter of the late Mr. J. G. Howes. The ceremony was conducted by Archdeacon Stone, assisted by the Rev. F. Gurdon. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Mr. Percy Howes, wore a gown of white satin. A tulle veil trimmed with silver covered a cluster of orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids—Miss Mary Caldecott, Miss Comyns, and Miss Christabel Stogdon—wore gowns of pale blue voile, Directoire, arranged with lace, and large pale blue hats swathed with chiffon. The bridegroom presented them with blue and white enamel pendants on gold chains.

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

ITALIAN CHAMBER DEBATE.

Signor Tittoni on Austrian Methods.

ALLEGED INTERNATIONAL BRIBERY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

In the Italian Chamber yesterday, the vote of confidence in the Government was carried by 297 votes against 140, after a speech by Signor Tittoni, sympathising with Servia and Montenegro, whom, however, Italy was only able to support by diplomatic means.

Signor Tittoni strongly criticised Austria's procedure, and advised Turkey and the Balkan States to cease from fratricide and to unite in the defence of their integrity.

He denied the statement made by Signor Barzilai earlier in the debate, that Austria had promised Italy compensation for the eventual annexation of Bosnia by the cession of Trentivo, and said that the question was never raised during the negotiations for the Triple Alliance.

He emphasized that the alliance with Austria and Germany should not be an obstacle to friendship with Great Britain, France and Russia.

Signor Giolitti dwelt on Italy's need for peace, because she was undergoing a transformation, and many social problems were crying for solution.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Signor Tittoni's speech in the Debate in the Italian Chamber yesterday denotes a marked departure from the tone of ready acquiescence adopted when the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina was first announced.

Signor Tittoni stated last evening that Austria, by preferring a unilateral solution to gaining the consent of the Powers, had created a difficult and uncertain situation, which had deeply disturbed the political atmosphere.

Italy agreed with the other Powers interested, that to ensure the rapid construction of the Danube-Adriatic Railway, clauses 25 and 29 of the Treaty of Berlin must be eliminated or modified.

Signor Tittoni's speech is likely to give considerable umbrage in Vienna.

LATER.

Two liners have sailed from Fiume under sealed orders. It is believed in Vienna that they are going to Cattaro.

THE CHINESE CONSTITUTION.

Delayed for Eight Years.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

A Decree issued in Peking announces that the Constitution will be promulgated eight years hence.

INTERNATIONAL NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Opening Meeting.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Sir Edward Grey opened the International Conference on Naval Warfare at the Foreign Office this afternoon.

He delivered an address of welcome to the Delegates, indicating the lines on which, according to the British idea, the Conference should proceed.

GERMANY AND KIAUCHAU.

Strange Decision.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

It is officially announced in Berlin that the Government has decided to establish a high school for Chinese at Kiauchau, at a cost of £30,000 and a yearly expenditure of £7,500.

The Chinese Government has promised a subsidy and will also provide suitable scholars, and admit scholars to the examinations for Government posts.

THE SAIGON POISONING AFFAIR.

Ringleaders Executed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Telegrams from Saigon state that the last four ringleaders connected with the wholesale poisoning of European troops in June last have been executed.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Blockade Expected.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Dutch warships yesterday made demonstrations at La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo.

A blockade is expected.

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE AND FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Attempt at Reform.

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE LORDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Lloyd-George, addressing a meeting of the Women's Liberal Federation in the Albert Hall, was continually shouted down by Suffragettes. He finally managed to speak and promised a Suffrage clause in the Reform Bill. A dissolution, he said, was not so far distant as some thought.

If the House of Lords rejected the Suffrage clause, it would be made one of the planks in the appeal to the country.

ANOTHER VIEW.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. McKenna, speaking at Manchester last night, said that the Lords were endeavouring to strike a blow at the independence and very existence of the House of Commons. It was a mistake to think that the Government feared defeat if they appealed to the people, but they refused to be driven to the country at the discretion of the House of Lords.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The Suffragettes at the Albert Hall meeting chained themselves to seats and pillars.

One in self-defence used a dogwhip on her ejectors, who acted with great violence.

CORRUPTION IN TURKESTAN.

High Officials to be Prosecuted.

BRUTAL THREAT TO NATIVES.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Commission of Enquiry has ordered the prosecution of many of the highest officials in Turkestan for swindling, extortion, and on other charges.

It is reported at Tashkend that the Natives were threatened that they would be skinned alive if they complained.

GERMANY AND JAPAN.

Reported Agreement Denied.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The correspondent of the "Morning Post" at Shanghai telegraphs that the "Wai-wu-pu" learns that Germany and Japan propose to conclude an agreement relating to the Far East.

LATER.

Advices from Berlin state that it is semi-officially denied that Germany and Japan propose to conclude an agreement. Germany does not intend to take any such steps.

FRENCH ADMIRAL'S INDISCRETION.

M. Clemenceau Angry.

SUMMARY DISMISSAL.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

M. Clemenceau has summoned to Paris and severely reprimanded Admiral Germinet, Commander of the Mediterranean Squadron, and an eminent naval authority, for a breach of discipline in granting an interview, in which he declared that the ammunition of the Fleet was fifty per cent. below requirements.

It is expected that the Admiral will be severely dealt with.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The French Admiral Germinet has been dismissed his command.

FIGHTING IN FRENCH-AFRICA.

Heavy Losses.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

A French force at Mauretania, in West Africa, engaged 130 tribesmen. The French lost thirteen killed, including the lieutenant in command.

The Moors attacked French troops on the Algerian frontier, the French sustaining twelve casualties.

THE CEYLON TEA CESS.

Government Refuses Action.

LONDON, DECEMBER 4.

Lord Crewe, in a written reply to Mr. Henniker Heaton, says: "Lord Morley does not see sufficient cause for reversing Lord Elgin's decision regarding the cessation of the Ceylon tea cess on 31st December.

"It will, of course, be open to a majority of the planters favouring the cess to raise any funds they may think necessary, without the intervention of the Government. He did not propose to lay papers."

THE MAILS.

The Bombay Mails of the 31st ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

GERMAN BUDGET DEFICIT.

Heavy Naval Burden.

REVENUES DECREASING.

LORD ROBERTS' FANTASY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

The German Budget statement shows a deficit of 13,000,000 marks for 1907 and an estimated increased deficit of 112,600,000 marks for the current financial year, owing to the diminution of several sources of revenue and to increased expenditure.

The Navy estimates constitute the heaviest burden.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The budget debate in the Reichstag centred round the army and navy.

The Centre Party urged and the National Liberals protested against the slackening of shipbuilding.

Lord Roberts' story of Germany's preparedness for an invasion of Britain was described as a fantasy.

An allusion that "Germany definitely sided with her faithful ally Austria" was received with cheers.

NEW HAYTIAN PRESIDENT.

General Simon Proclaimed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

General Simon, leader of the rebels, has entered Port-au-Prince and has been acclaimed President of Hayti.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Explanation Forthcoming.

LONDON, DECEMBER 5.

Mr. Asquith has promised to make a statement on Monday regarding the dropping of the Education Bill. The action of the Government is variously interpreted, the Radicals ascribing it to the greed of the clergy.

HEIR-APPARENT OF SIKKIM.

Visit to Peking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 5.

The "Pioneer" has received the following special London telegram dated 4th December:—

"The "Times" Peking correspondent says that the eldest son of the Maharaja of Sikkim concluded, on Wednesday, his visit to Peking as a guest of the British Legation. He had two audiences with the Dalai Lama, one formal and one private and religious."

The Dorjieff is described as a simple-minded abbot, who has the Dalai Lama's confidence. He does not, however, accompany the Dalai Lama to Lhassa.

LORD CURZON AND INDIA.

Letter to an Indian Student.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 5.

Iqbal Hussain, a Lahore student in Glasgow, has received the following letter from Lord Curzon:—

"Lord Curzon desires to thank Iqbal Hussain for his kind letter received this morning.

"Lord Curzon, who has devoted so much of his work and struggle to the cause of India, which he loves, would have liked to receive the support of other Indian students, to whom Iqbal Hussain refers; but if he was denied this honour, he is grateful at having been favoured with the vote of one who represents the great and powerful Musalman community among students."

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Gramophones and Seditious Songs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

The gramophone shops in Calcutta are now receiving police attention, and gramophone records are being overhauled, and when seditious, seized and confiscated, experience showing that such objectionable vernacular songs as "Amardesh" ("My Country") are being perpetuated by means of these instruments.

NEW YEAR HONOURS LIST.

Vacancies Enumerated.

(FORM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

With reference to the forthcoming New Year's Honours list, the following are the existing vacancies in the Orders at present:—

G. C. S I. (British)—5.
G. C. S. I. (Native Members)—3.
K. C. S. I.—5.
C. S. I—5.
G. C. I. E.—Nil. (One in excess already.)
K. C. I. E.—Nil.
C. I. E.—1.

LADY CLARKE'S ILLNESS.

A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, DECEMBER 5.

To-day's bulletin, by Major S. Evans and Captain T. C. Lucas, is as follows:—"There is again a slight improvement in Her Excellency's condition."

MAHABLESHWAR, DECEMBER 6.

To-day's bulletin by Major S. Evans and Captain T. Lucas says:—"There is no material change in Lady Clarke's condition."

Sympathy of Surat Parsis.

PRAYERS OFFERED.

SURAT, DECEMBER 5.

A public meeting of the Parsi community assembled at the Shahanshalu Atash Behram to offer prayers for the recovery of Lady Clarke.

At the instance of Sirdar Davar Kaikhusro Modi, after the dasturs and priests finished the prayers, Khan Bahadur Bomanji Modi, in a fervent speech, dwelt upon the loyalty of the Parsis towards the King, and said it was their duty to wish for the welfare of the King and his representatives, especially when the present Governor and Lady Clarke happen to be so kind and sympathetic towards the natives. He concluded by offering prayers for her speedy recovery.

Khan Bahadur Doctor Desabhai followed in the same strain.

The distribution of silver coins to the priests concluded the proceedings.

A meeting of the Hindu community will be held at Madhav Baug to-day at 4 p.m. (B. T.), to offer prayers for the speedy recovery of Her Excellency Lady Clarke. It has been called by the following gentlemen:—Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and Messrs. Gokaldas K. Parek, H. S. Dikshit, Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Tribhovandas Varjiwandas, Bhagwandas Narotamdas, Gordhandas G. Tejpal, Naranji Dwarkadas, Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Gordhandas Khatau, Moolraj Khatau, Vassanji Khimji, Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Vijbhukhandas Ramji Atmaram, Manmohandas Ramji, Bhaishanker Nanabhai, Vishvanath P. Vaidya, Popat Prabhuram Vaidya, Raoji V. Shankersett, D. G. Padhye, Ratansey Moolji, Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, Kalyandas Keshavdas, Jagmohandas Varjiwandas, Manordas Tribhovandas, Ellappa Balaram, Vithalrao Vandekar, Dhondiba Hanmantrao, Lakhamsey Nappoo and Keshavji Nathoo Sailor.

The "Gujerati" writes:—The success of the operation that Her Excellency Lady Clarke had to undergo lessened for a time the anxiety that had been felt throughout the Presidency. But the subsequent bulletins showed that her medical attendants were called upon to face a much more difficult problem owing to the weakness of her general condition. A grave malady attended with physical weakness is always a very serious matter, and the still later bulletins show that, though Mahableshwar was perhaps a more suitable place than Poona for laparotomy from the hygienic point of view, the climatic conditions of that hill station were not quite suited to the general state of her health. The announcement that the complication of pneumonia has rendered her condition very serious has been received by the public with feelings of deep anxiety and genuine sorrow. Jews, Christians, Hindus and Parsees have offered up prayers in their places of worship for Her Excellency's rapid restoration to health. The entire public of this Presidency heartily join in those prayers and wish her a speedy recovery, and Sir George Clarke an early cessation of the trying and prolonged anxieties which His Excellency and his household have had to face.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

Examination Papers Stolen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

Several papers in the Matriculation Examination held in Madras this week, also in the B. A. Examination which begins next week, have been surreptitiously obtained by candidates before the examination, and during the past few days the police have been engaged in an enquiry which resulted in the arrest yesterday of a machine man employed in the S. P. C. K. Press, printers to the University.

The latter was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day. He admitted having stolen the papers. In all probability a fresh examination will be held.

INDIAN TELEGRAPHS.

New "Ordinary" Messages.

NON-ACCEPTANCE ON SUNDAYS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 5.

In reply to the enquiry of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce as to whether the rule regarding the non-acceptance of "Deferred" telegrams for transmission on Sundays and closed holidays, is intended to apply to telegrams of the new six-anna "Ordinary" class, the Government of India state that telegrams of the lower or "Ordinary" class will be treated on Sundays and closed holidays in exactly the same way as messages of the present "Deferred" class.

The engagement is announced at Wellington, New Zealand, of the Hon. Kathleen Plunket, sister of Lord Plunket, Governor of New Zealand, to Captain Lyon, Aide-de-Camp.

MISS TAYLOR'S MURDER.

Case before Full Bench.

SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 5.

In the Multan Murder Case this afternoon, the Full Bench sat and the jury were excluded from the Court.

A discussion took place on the statement by Shuldham to the police. His statement will not be admitted to the jury, while Mullins' confession will be admitted *in toto*.

In the Chief Court to-day in the above murder case, Mr. Ganpat Rai cross-examined Sergeant Henderson of the Calcutta Police.

Examining the leather bag, witness said that he was not in a position to affirm that it was in a similar condition to that in which it was when Sergeant White first took charge of it.

Moll Dass, head clerk, District Magistrate's Office, Multan, said that he remembered the day when Shuldham was brought under arrest to the Railway Thana, Multan. Witness was present at the examination of the prisoner's things. Witness was called to look at the stains on the bag and signed his name on the bag and other articles. Witness could not say that the marks were bloodstains. The next day witness saw a holland coat taken from Shuldham when he noticed slight marks on the material, which were suspected to be bloodstains.

In cross-examination witness said that the spots on the coat were both large and small, two inches across. They did not look like red ink, being too brownish. They had been circled with ink. They were in front, on one shoulder and sleeve. On the handkerchief and necktie brought by the Calcutta Sergeants witness saw very small spots.

Mr. Rehill, recalled, said that the independent witnesses at the search of Shuldham were Molla Dass and Basu Ram, clerks in the District Magistrate's Office. He knew of no list of articles signed by the independent witnesses.

Mr. Ganpat Rai then read a section of the Criminal Procedure Code to the effect that when a search was made, it should be done in the presence of independent respectable witnesses, and the police should make a list which these witnesses should sign.

The Court over-ruled the point, as the section referred to the search of a house and not of a man under arrest.

The Hospital Assistant, Railway Hospital, Multan, said that he was called into the Railway Thana to treat Shuldham. During his visit he was asked to give an opinion regarding certain stains on his clothing which he refused to do.

Cross-examined, witness said that Shuldham did not say he had certain marks on his body for which he wanted treatment, nor did he complain of the police.

Vishna, a keyman of the N.-W. Railway, deposed to finding a broken, rusted knife on the line on the 10th October and identified it in Court. It was found in the grass at the side of the line. He had previously been ordered to look out for things on the line.

In cross-examination he said he had heard of the murder before he found the knife. The police officers were up and down the line and they found the empty tin box. When found, there were bloodstains on the blade of the knife. Handed another broken knife, witness did not recognise it, and failed to recognise the tin cash-box handed to him.

Sub-Inspector Feroz Chund said that he was deputed to search the line and found the tin cash-box. On the outside of it was a bloodmark. He and his party also found the jewel case and two small things, like pieces of a box. All these were found on September 20, and the ticket numbered 075 was found on September 23.

Nera Singh, a sub-platelayer, deposed to the finding of the tin box about mile 757. Witness found another little box at mile 755. He remembered Vishna giving him a broken knife found in the grass by the line. There were bloodstains on it.

The head clerk of the Civil Surgeon's Office, Multan, gave evidence to prove the Chemical Examiner's report on certain articles. The report proved blood on certain clothing.

MEERUT TOUTING CASE.

Appeal Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 6.

Judgment was given in the Allahabad High Court on Saturday last in the Meerut Touting case, in which four out of eleven men who had been proclaimed as touts by th District Judge of Meerut appealed against his decision.

Mr. Justice Aikman declined to interfere on the facts.

Mr. Justice Karamat Husan held that the Divisional Bench of the High Court had no jurisdiction in the matter.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 10th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 14,497, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 2,595. The total earnings from 1st January to 10th October, 1908, were Rs. 1,53,428, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 20,371.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

Young Greek's Rash Act.

PATHETIC CIRCUMSTANCES.

BODY FOUND IN HANGING GARDENS.

On Saturday morning one of the attendants in the Hanging Gardens, Malabar Hill, discovered the body of a young European lying on a bench on the western side of the garden and reported the matter to a police sepoy. Information was conveyed at about six o'clock in the morning to Inspector Bodley. The police officer at once went to the spot and found a young European, respectably dressed in a blue serge suit, a tweed great coat, a black tie and a straw hat, lying dead on his right side on the bench.

The head was covered with blood while on the ground below the bench was a pool of blood. At first it was suspected that a murder had been committed by some one in the early hours of the morning. Inspector Bodley who had gone on his rounds at about midnight had noticed nothing unusual and it was surmised that the deed must have been committed after two o'clock this morning. The mali who discovered the body this morning on his rounds did not hear the report of a revolver or any other noise. It was suspected that the deceased was stabbed in the temple.

Inspector Bodley conveyed the information to his superior officers and the Commissioner of Police, Mr. H. G. Gell, motored up to the scene. In a short time the Police Surgeon, Dr. Powell, Superintendents Sloane and Williamson arrived at the Gardens.

The deceased was a stranger in Bombay and photographs of the body were taken. On raising the body, a revolver was found in the right hand of the deceased and the right temple was scorched where the barrel had been placed before pulling the trigger.

The revolver was a Browning automatic. Five cartridges, a sovereign, some cash in silver, a cigarette case with Vafiadis' cigarettes, a penknife with the figure of William Tell on one side and the inscription "Helvetiorum Fidei ac virtuti" on the other, a handkerchief with the letter "M" in red in a corner and a silver watch bearing a monogram and, in the inside cover, the name C. Mathiaopulis cut by a penknife were found on the body of the deceased. The serge suit bore on the collar the name of E. E. Gorey, tailors, 21, Hammum Street.

On enquiries it has been found out that the deceased was Charilaos Mathiaopulis, a young Greek, assistant in the firm of Messrs. Theodore Vafiadis and Co., tabacconists, Esplanade, Bombay, and had come to India only on the 7th of October last. He was staying at the Apollo Chambers. Recently he had had some disagreement with Mr. J. G. Georgacopulos, manager of the firm, and was paid off. The people he was staying with say he behaved in an ordinary manner at dinner last night. After dinner at 8 o'clock, they had music and the deceased was talking and laughing. At about eleven o'clock he left the house for a walk outside, but this was an every day occurrence with him. On Saturday morning they received a letter addressed to the deceased and went to his room but found he was out.

The letter was from Mr. Georgacopulos saying that he would let bygones be bygones if the deceased would return to his work. On the table in the room of the deceased was a letter evidently written by him to Mrs. John B. Papadakes, Zeitoun, Egypt; the letter was in Greek. This lady is the deceased's sister and he wrote informing her of his intention to take his life as life had become burdensome to him, adding that he was not perturbed as he was going to a world where all would meet again.

It appears the deceased bought the revolver found on him from Mr. Nicolas Zacharas of Messrs. Macropolo and Co., Bombay, only a few days ago.

The deceased was not in straitened circumstances, as it is reported that his father and brother are well-to-do merchants in Cairo and he was sent to India to learn the tobacco trade.

The news came as a shock to Mr. Georgacopulos who was fully expecting the deceased back to work.

DIVISIONAL STAFF RIDE.

Gaipura Selected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

The General Officer Commanding Lucknow Division notifies that the Divisional Staff Ride, which was to have taken place near Rae Bareilly, will now be held near Gaipura, from the 23rd proximo.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 5.

The following are further Indian Gold Mines' returns for the last month:—

Nundydroog.—7,500 tons ore crushed yielded 6,487ozs. gold and 7,320 tons tailings cyanided 580ozs., making a total yield of 7,067ozs. compared with 7,050ozs. in October and 6,961ozs. in September.

Hutti.—2,700 tons quartz crushed yielded 980ozs. gold and 2,250 tons tailings cyanided 263ozs., making a total yield of 1,243ozs. compared with 1,203ozs. in October and 1,147ozs. in September.

Topaldodi.—2,450 tons tailings cyanided 266ozs. gold.

NEW BRITISH DOCK

The announcement is made on Nov. 20, of a new dock scheme for Plymouth. The promoters propose to seek powers for constructing large harbour works at Wembury Bay, near Plymouth.

The scheme is cleverly conceived; it provides for the construction of a new harbour which, really within the limits of the port of Plymouth, may be said, too, to be outside, as vessels using it would at once find themselves in the open waters of the Channel without having to traverse the narrow and confined approaches to a port.

Enclosed would be an area of over a thousand acres of water, making the greatest dock in the United Kingdom. There would be miles of quay space with an adequate depth of water all stages of the tide, while two large graving docks would afford accommodation for the largest liners afloat.

Railway facilities are to be provided by the extension of the railway from Plym-stock, both the Great Western and South-Western system being communicated with also.

CECHINA AND MARIA-ANGIOLI.

II.

"Rinc a ling a ding ding," went the bells. I rubbed my eyes sleepily and wondered what on earth all this fuss was about so early in the morning. A second peal, rung with increased vigour and full of a certain holiday joyousness, was sufficient answer. Why, of course. How silly of me to have forgotten to-day is the Festa of Festas, and the noise that had just woken me up was Papa Crivelli earning his two francs per annum. I was very pained to find, despite my disinterested prayer to Santa Barbara, that the sky looked gloomier and rainier than ever, but still I hoped against hope that it might clear by the afternoon, the procession being fixed for 3-30. Cechina and Maria came down to our house during the morning to try on their frocks—for after due consideration they had decided it would be much better to make them altogether new ones.

They were quite overcome at the mere idea of being fitted by a real live dressmaker—such a thing never having occurred to either of them before—and during the process stood straight and stiff, looking for all the world like two Dutch dolls. Perfectly immovable they were, except for their eyes which rolled around in the most alarming way, taking in—one might almost say devouring—the contents of the bright workroom.

"Oh Diamane!" said the little 'sarta crossly invoking the patron saint of her trade—"I never saw such children in my life. They just stand and stare, and stare, and if I tell them to turn to the right they first think for a minute or two, then cross themselves to find out which is their right, and end up by turning to the left." After time and trouble sufficient for at least three Paquin creations had been spent over these small white frocks they were pronounced perfect and the proud owners trotted off home each with this latest addition to her wardrobe carried carefully across outstretched arms.

As they reached the gate Cechina turned and once more urged us to be at the church before her Pa had finished ringing the bells. Thinking to ourselves the further away we were from the said bells while the energetic Sacristan was attacked to the wrong and of their ropes, the better for us, we nevertheless assured his small daughters that on this one occasion we would be the soul of punctuality itself.

The whole morning the sky grew more forbidding till at about midday it began to rain hard. Oh poor "angels"! how disappointed they will be,—we thought, but luckily it proved merely a shower and by 2-30 the sun had come out, and those indefatigable bells were announcing as noisily as only they knew how that to-day was the thousandth eight hundredth and seventieth anniversary of our Lady's ascent into Heaven.

After changing our umbrellas for parasols and searching high and low for my Kodak—an inseparable companion on expeditions of this kind which, however, has some unhappy knack of getting lost when most needed—we started for the church. On arrival one would hardly have known it to be the quiet spot of a week ago, when, except for Cechina, Maria, myself and the bald-headed kitten, it had been absolutely deserted. Men, women, boys, girls, banners and babies were all hopelessly mixed up together in the tiny square, by far the great majority laughing, talking, treating the whole affair as a welcome holiday and a splendid opportunity for wearing their best and brightest clothes, while a very few only looked upon the proceedings in their proper light—that of a sacred if not exactly solemn festival. The bells stopped ringing and all was bustle and confusion. Men struggled into the different sombre coloured smocks of their respective brotherhoods. Small urchins were busily engaged lighting their own and blowing out other people's candles. Women adjusted their veils,—instruments were noisily tuned while the Sacristan rushed wildly about shouting directions to everybody.

From the newly-opened doors of the church came a subdued monotonous hum mingled with incense, which meant that the procession had really started. A moment later, it filed out headed to my great surprise by our farmer's daughter. I turned and asked Cechina's mother, who was standing next to me, why Assunta had been thus honoured, for I knew the privilege of carrying the huge wooden cross to be coveted above all others.

"Because of her name," she whispered. I looked blank. "Why, what do you mean?" Unlike her daughters she was a woman of few words: "Assunta, Assuntaione—uncommon name."

Then, of course, I understood and hoped that the lucky girl in question was duly grateful to her godmother or whoever was responsible for this flight into hitherto unexplored realms of nomenclature!

Behind her followed a company of brown lay brothers and close on their heels solemnly two and two came a score of wee boys attired in diminutive cowls, with the regulation knotted cord and sandals all complete, in exact imitation of Dominican friars. At their head walked one a little older, wearing a black cassock and lace-trimmed surplice—reading aloud from his Breviary—a perfect miniature priest. More men in dark blue smocks—a crowd of women mostly in black with veils over their heads, and then, walking all alone, came perhaps the quaintest feature of the whole motley procession—St. John the Baptist, a tiny fair-haired child, naked except for a scrap of sheepskin, carrying a staff in one hand—the other laid on the back of a woolly white lamb.

"Ah," said a woman near me, shaking her head sadly, "it does not matter so much now but it is wicked in Spring;" and in hushed tones she told me a pathetic tale how a certain very religious family had lost three of their children in so many consecutive years by allowing them to take this part in the big Corpus Domini festival which usually falls at the end of May or very early in June. To begin with, the children were not strong, and as it happened to be exceptionally cold those years they one and all contracted pneumonia and presently died. Poor little St. Johns! Meanwhile there had been a "pause," the panoply which is held over the officiating clergy by six men lost one of its poles and threatened to collapse if stringent measures were not instantly resorted to.

Close behind, the village band ground out with tremendous energy and lamentable taste a perfectly marvellous selection of so-called tunes. Fragments of popular waltzes—some bars of an impassioned Neapolitan canzone followed by a well-known hymn, which later on developed into a cake-walk and scraps of the National Anthem thrown in every now and then just to keep things together. Eventually when the procession got moving again it was to the inspiring strains of "Two Lovely Black Eyes."—thinly disguised under some such ambiguous title as "Vieni sul Mar."

Next, after the priests, came the handful of children who having been confirmed that morning looked upon the whole demonstration as entirely in their honour. Amongst the number I with difficulty recognised "Ging" and "Ping," so successfully disguised were they by clean clothes and sanctimonious smiles. Two little

girls with white veils reaching almost to their feet staggered along under the weight of a great rose-covered S. M., and behind them walking decorously in couples carrying baskets of flowers whose contents they scattered right and left came the "Angioli" all dressed more or less alike in various degrees and shades of white with small wreaths of forget-me-nots and daisies on their heads and enormous ribbon sashes. In some cases overprudent mamas rather than cut off a piece of the "bel bindello" looped it over the small shoulders and even then it generally managed to be a few inches longer than the unfortunate wearer who was thus placed in imminent danger of falling over herself and thereby spoiling the effect of the whole cherubic crocodile.

Maria I spotted at once, despite the fact that the straight wisps of yellow hair had suddenly developed under the influence of borrowed curling tongs and lamp oil (which I am told is an excellent substitute as an economical substitute for Brilliantine), [illegible] tendency to "marcellate."

"[illegible] she bella?" croaked the proud mother at my elbow.

"Stupenduro," I responded with enthusiasm; "but where is Cechina?"

As I followed the direction of the maternal forefinger and was met by a toothless grin which could only belong to Ghiarina Gargantina Crivelli. "Good Heavens!" I ejaculated, "what on earth has happened to the child?" for the familiar rusty black locks had gone grey and snow white in patches. "She wanted to be bella bionda like her sister," explained the mother simply, "so I powdered her head all over with flour."

I thought the last stage of Cechina will be considerably worse than the first she if uses artificial aids to beauty at such a tender age; but I wisely held my tongue.

The procession was still solemnly wending its way round the village green when it came on to rain, this time in real earnest. Abandoning the role of spectators we hastily made for the Church. Once inside we could watch with perfect equanimity what proved to be a most amusing finale. The faster it rained the faster they "processed"—Assunta manfully setting the pace till just the last hundred yards or so, when a miniature and concentrated deluge sent them all stampeding for shelter, regardless of everything on earth except the perfectly natural desire to escape premature death by drowning. Priests and monks, genuine and otherwise, angels, "saints," bandsmen and all came rushing in helter-skelter. The panoply of course got stuck in the entrance and before it could be extracted lost four more of its remaining poles and collapsed on the heads of its unhappy bearers. Meanwhile Assunta was heard screaming for help outside, as the great cross, which earlier in the afternoon she had been so proud of, was now proving a bigger burden than she had ever bargained for—it being strapped on and fastened behind, she was equally powerless to either extricate herself or pass through any door, front, back, or sideways. The sacristan, bell-ringer, grave-digger, etc. kindly went to the rescue and soon afterwards things quieted down and vespers commenced. Then all the small people present sang the long hymn which had taken them months to learn. Goodness! What lungs those children had and how they enjoyed using them. The rain had stopped long ago and yet they were still chanting lustily when I slipped out by a side door, hoping to get away unnoticed and reach home before the next shower. Unfortunately Cechina and Maria saw me and immediately gave chase. A second later, beaming, triumphant, breathless they stood beside me—their little white frocks sadly crumpled. "Wasn't it a bella festa?" they gasped.

"Just splendid," I responded enthusiastically—turning towards the nearest short cut as I spoke.

"And didn't we both look nice?" they added simultaneously,

"Yes quite angelic"—and I fled.

K.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Circassia," Dec. 10.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Circassia" is due to arrive here on the morning of the 10th instant, with following passengers:—

Baker, Mrs
Baker, Miss D
Baker, Miss I
Baker, Miss E
Baumann Miss G
Beverley, Mr B F
Blackadder, Mr R J
Burne, Mr G L
Butters, Mrs A
Cox, Mr H O
Crichton, Mr G A
Drury, Mr E W
Fairley, Mr J
Fooks, Mr R H
Gerrard, Mr F W
Hampson, Mr J
Hazlehurst, Mr H M
Hewlett Mrs and Infant,
Hill, Cap H C
Hill, Mrs
Houghton, Mr H G
Jones Mrs J H and Infant,
King, Mr C
Lang, Mr H G
Lawther, Mr B C
Lumsden Mrs and Maid, O P
Marshall, Lt H S
Martin, Miss
McNeel, Ms
McVittie, Mr L F
Miller, Miss M
Morgan, Mr D L
Neilson, Mr E F
Nevill, Mrs A B
O'Hara, Mrs A
Park, Miss
Pallis, Miss
Pin, Miss M
Podger, Mr J F
Rattray, Miss H
Reid, Mr W
Reid, Mrs Child, Infant and Ayah,
Sargent, Mrs
Sargent, Master E H G
Sempkins, Mr. F
Smith, Mr W E G
Stopford, Capt H F
Stopford, Mrs
Thorpe, Mr A N
Turbesh Miss
Tarnsull, Miss
Turner, Lt H G
Tyler Miss A M
Wakefield, Mrs
Waugh, Mrs
Waugh, Master G, Master J, Master C and Master D
Collio, Mrs M

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teneran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 6th December 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil				
Teheran ...	6	10	28	1	27
Suez	6	2	30 p.m.	0	14

NOTICE.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa Rica are subject to censure. (23-11-08.)

Offices on land lines Haitu (West Indies) still closed. Telegrams cannot be accepted except for Cape Haitu Mole, St. Nicholas and Port Au Prince(27-11-08.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora. (5-11-08.)

JAIN HOLIDAYS.

The following petition has been sent to H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, by the Jain Graduates' Association:

"That your Excellency's petitioners are members of the "Jain Graduates' Association" which consists of graduates of the Bombay and other recognised Universities, holding various degrees and belonging to the Swetamber Jain community.

That the Jain community in British India numbers in population about thirteen lakhs, the majority of whom reside in the Bombay Presidency, especially in Gujerat and Bombay.

That the said community occupies, among the divers races and creeds in the Presidency, an important position in social and commercial status, in its educational activities, in its peaceful disposition, in its loyalty, and is especially noted for its firm and devoted adherence to religious tenets and observances.

That, possessing as they do, fairly large resources, members of the Jain community have been foremost in various industrial and commercial enterprises, in which they have invested a large capital. Many of them, therefore, claim to be called "Captains of Industry" in the real sense of the term.

That through the Educational Conference which has now become an annual fixture and which through its provincial committees is doing useful work throughout the year, several members of the community have during late years made munificent donations for the spread of higher learning amongst all sections of the community and your Excellency's petitioners are glad to mention that higher education has been making rapid strides in the community, as will be seen from the statistics of the various University examinations for the past several years. Your Excellency's petitioners cannot forget to mention with gratitude the fact that the Bombay University has recently acknowledge the importance of the study of ancient Jain literature in consonance with the important status occupied by the Jain community, by making provision in its new syllabus for the B. A. and M. A. examinations, for the teaching of various philosophical and rhetorical texts written by famous Jain authors.

Your Excellency's petitioners submit that the peaceful disposition and loyalty of the Jains does not require to be specially asserted, as it is too well known to be detailed here.

That, above all, the Jains are peculiarly devoted to their religious rites and observances,—a fact to which the splendid Jain temples in the Presidency, and the munificent endowments made for the maintenance of these temples, bear significant testimony. Your Excellency's petitioners crave leave to refer in this connection to the intense feeling that was aroused in all parts of India with reference to the announcements recently made about the intention to devote portions of the Parsnath Hill in Bengal for the purposes of building sites.

That the Jains have up to now been observing their religious feasts and attending to their sacred rites and ceremonies, though they have been put to no little inconvenience and even pecuniary sacrifices, as not a single holiday of theirs has been declared as a gazetted or bank holiday.

Your Excellency's petitioners submit that looking to the position occupied by the Jain community, the time has now come when certain of their most important holidays should be recognised as gazetted and bank holidays, as has been done in the case of the Hindu, the Mohammadan, and the Parsi communities. Your Excellency's petitioners submit that the omission is due to the unfortunate mistake which was till lately made of mixing up the Jains with the Hindus from whom they differ materially ig religion, although the Hindu law is by custom made applicable to them.

Your Excellency's petitioners submit that when about four Parsi holidays have been recognised as bank holidays for that small, though, we admit, important community, the modest claims of the Jain community in the matter should be recognised and their important holidays gazetted as public and bank holidays.

Your Excellency's petitioners crave leave to refer in particular to the following days in the Hindu calendar: viz., Kartik Sud 15, Chaiter Sud 15th, and the eight days of the Pajusan, viz., Shravan Vad 13th to Bhadarwa Sud 5th which are days devoted to the performance of religious rites by all Jains, and on which they find themselves unable to pay any attention to their secular duties. For instance, the well-known race of money-lenders in the Presidency, the Marwadis, as also the grain dealers are all Jains. And in spite of their known parsimonious habits they are known to obtain adjournments in Courts of law on account of their inability to attend on the Pajusan holidays, even though they have often to pay the professional costs of their opponents. And it is also a known fact that even in cases of urgency the Marwadis abstain from filing suits against their borrowers when they see from the routine of court business that the day of hearing of such suits would fall on one of the Pajusan holidays. In fact, considering the connection of such a large number of Jains in various industrial and commercial enterprises in Bombay and Gujerat, the fact that these days are not gazetted as holidays works great hardship on them, and they are put to great loss in their dealings with other communities. In Ahmedabad and other places the days of Pajusan are recognised as holidays, but now-a-days Bombay is the chief centre of Jain population in India and Pajusan as well as the other holidays above-mentioned should be recognised as Public Holidays.

Your Excellency's petitioners, therefore, most earnestly pray that your Excellency's Government may be pleased to declare the above-named Jain holidays as gazetted public and bank holidays within the meaning of the Negotiable Instruments Act."

TOWN HALL CONCERT.

M. Rafalewski and Miss Lili Sharp.

It is not every day that we have the opportunity of listening to a "Festival" selection of vocal and instrumental music, but "Festival music" is really what M. Rafalewski offers us at the Town Hall to-morrow evening at 9-30 p.m. Judging by the programme published in our columns, and the names of the popular musical immortals, items of whose works are down for performance, we are much impressed by the great versatility of the concert-giving artists who have combined to arrange an entertainment fully deserving of the utmost support. Both M. Rafalewski and Lili Sharp (Mdme Rafalewski) have had a triumphant march through India up to the present, and both have been well received wherever they have appeared. Their performances everywhere and at Poona have justified the excellent newspaper reports which severe critics have shown no inclination to query. The programme for Tuesday evening next contains many items of special interest and is varied enough to promise a refined and bright musical treat to all.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Second Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 5.

At to-day's races some good racing was witnessed and things are brightening up for the coming Big Meeting. In the Lilliputian Plate The Point was backed heavily and won a good race from Evening Herald. A rank outsider in Lady Lomond won the Criterion Plate, the Totalizator paying the handsome dividend of Rs. 777. The Juvenile Plate was won by Sham Fight after a good finish with Ebullition. In the other races favourites got home. Bombay are having it all their own way at present over the results. A party from Belvedere were down and the Town Band was in attendance. The stands were well filled and the weather favourable. Details:—

THE LILLIPUTIAN PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Thakur Sripal Singh's The Point, 8st 8lbs..Killorn 1
Mr M Gooculdass' Evening Herald, 9st 3lbs A Hoyt 2
Mr Burjorjee's Echo, 9st 3lbs.....Howie 3
Mr Harper's Pantomime, 9st 3lbs.....Sutton 4

ALSO RAN.—Bonita II, 9st 13lbs, Devon 9st 7lbs Nobleman 8st 7lbs, Coin II 8st 5lbs, Happy-go-lucky 7st 12lbs, and Thelma, 7st 10lbs (carried 7st 11lbs).

BETTING.—6 to 4 The Point, 2 to 1 Evening Herald, 5 to 1 Echo, 6 to 1 Benita and Devon and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—When the barrier went up they got away to a rather straggling start, Coin and Evening Herald having rather the best of it. At the three furlongs The Point came to his field and Echo went back to third place. In the straight The Point challenged Evening Herald and won by one and a half lengths; three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 4secs.

The Totalizator paid 36 to win and 12, 13 places.

THE CRITERION PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Mr R R S's Lady Lomond, 9st 3lbs.....Hill 1
Mr Jiji's Prince Lyon, 9st 6lbs.....Rickaby 2
Mr Galstaun's Dulcimer, 9st 6lbs .....Robinson 3
Capt Hedgson's Pincher, 8st 10lbs 4

ALSO RAN.—Vespasia 9st 6lbs, Charles 9st 6lbs, Dormant 8st 10lbs, Singleton 8st 8lbs, and Bijli 6st 8lbs (carried 6st 11lbs).

BETTING.—2 to 1 on Dulcimer, 4 to 1 Prince Lyon, 6 to 1 Vespasia, 8 to 1 Pincher and Lady Lomond, and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—Dulcimer got the best of the start followed by Pincher and Prince Lyon. This order was maintained till the bend, when Lady Lomond came up, and in a magnificent finish in front of the stand beat Prince Lyon by a short head; one and a half lengths separating second and third. Time—1min. 2 4-5secs.

Totalizator paid 777 to win and 45, 17, 15 places.

THE JUVENILE PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr. Gahagan's Sham Fight, 9st .....Barrett 1
Maharaja Jam Saheb's Ebullition, 9st 3lbs, Southall 2
Mr. Holmes' Retort, 9st .....Hill 3
Mr Whittingham's Fizz, 9st 11b .....Blades 4

ALSO RAN.—Vigorous 9st 2lbs, Tangaroa 8st 13lbs, and Bull Dog, 8st 12lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Sham Fight, 2 to 1 Ebullition, 6 to 1 Retort and 10 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—They got off to a level start and raced abreast till the three-furlong post, where Ebullition and Sham Fight went to the front followed by Retort, Tangaroa beaten. In the straight Sham Fight took the lead, and going on won from Ebullition by three lengths; one length between second and third. Time—1min 16secs.

Totalizator paid 34 to win and 13, 13, and 19 places.

THE FRASER PLATE.—6 furlongs.

Mr J B's Chivalry, 9st 10lbs.....Barrett 1
Maharaja Jam Saheb's Metal Boy, 9st 3lbs, Southall 2
Mr Bell's Jackeroo, 9st 3lbs.....Firth 3
Mr Whalmsley's Jack Sheppard, 9st 3lbs..... 4

ALSO RAN.—Dea 9st 3lbs, The Cingalee 9st 3lbs, Tana 9st 3lbs, Creel 9st 3lbs, Mullison 9st 3lbs, Jolly Abbot 9st 3lbs, Familiar 9st 11b, Conscience 8st 10lbs, and Query 8st 10lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Chivalry, 4 to 1 Metal Boy, 6 to 1 Dea, Jackeroo, Jolly Abbot and Familiar, and 10 and 15 the rest.

THE RACE.—Chivalry at once went to the head of affairs and was never headed, although Metal Boy was fast catching him at the finish. Won by three and a half lengths; one and a half lengths separating second and third. Time—1min. 16 3-4secs.

Totalizator paid 22 to win and 14, 20 and 22 places.

THE PONY PLATE.—5 furlongs.

Messrs Gooculdass and Nanjee's Cheeky, 8st 5lbs, A Hoyt 1
Mr. Avasia's Chippy Norton, 9st 10lbs.....Firth 2
Mr. Margrett's Hughie, 9st .....Hill 3
Mr. Allardice's Lorraine, 8st 8lbs.....Southal 4

ALSO RAN.—Runaway Girl 9st 13lbs, Moira 9st 13lbs, Bantam II, 9st 3lbs, Amazon 9st 3lbs, Clear-out 9st 11b, Spec 8st 12lbs, Pingara 8st 11lbs, Refresher 8st 11lbs, Piccaniny 8st 5lbs, and Naughty Boy 8st 5lbs.

BETTING.—2 to 1 Cheeky, 3 to 1 Hughie, 5 to 1 Chippy Norton and Lorraine, 6 to 1 Piccaniny and Spec and 10 to 1 and 12 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—They were sent off to a good start. Chippy Norton showed out followed by Cheeky and Hughie. This order was maintained to the bend, where Cheeky got her head in front, and in a good finish Cheeky won by a neck; two lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 3⅘secs.

Totalizator paid 33 to win and 13, 19, and 14 places.

THE CLUB PLATE.—1 mile.

Mr Jiji's Sacricomar, 8st 6lbs.....Rickaby 1
Mr Gooculdass' Galloping Girl, 9st 3lbs...A Hoyt 2
Mr R R S's Laehlan.....Hill 3

ALSO RAN.—Umutbee 9st 6lbs, Craigendane 9st 3lbs, Bridge Knight 9st 3lbs, Spirea 9st 3lbs, Sir Ulric 8st 10lbs, Sugar Apple 8st 10lbs, Bobie 8st 8lbs, and Sue 8st 6lbs.

BETTING.—Evens Lachlan, 3 to 1 Sacricomar and Galloping Girl, 8 to 1 Sugar Apple and 15 to 1 the rest.

THE RACE.—From a good start Sugar Apple was first to show out followed by Sacricomar and Galloping Girl. At the three-furlong past Sugar Apple was beaten and Sacricomar took charge of affairs. In the straight Sacricomar going well won by one and a half lengths; two and a half lengths dividing second and third. Time—1min. 44 1-4secs.

Totalizator paid 37 on the winner and 14 15, 13 for places.

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

Latest Betting.

The following is the latest betting on the Viceroy's Cup:—

3 to 1 Fitzgrafton.
4 to 1 Mallard.
8 to 1 Ballark.
8 to 1 Misty Morn.
10 to 1 Wandin.
15 to 1 Black Wolf, Tangaroa, Curran-dooley, Kaffirpan, and Retort.
20 to 1 The Bedouin and Deveureux. Longer odds the rest.

After expanding to fives and sixes Fitzgrafton has again settled down firmly at the head of quotations. A big commission was out for him yesterday and all fives and fours on offer were quickly snapped up.

POLO.

THE ALDERSON TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 5.

Two games were played this afternoon and both furnished very fine exhibitions at polo. The 26th Cavalry No. 1 gave the Gunners no chance to score, but the M. I. and Baluchis had a fairly good fight for supremacy.

FIRST GAME.

M. I. NO. 2 VS. 127TH BALUCHIS.

Umpires—Capt. Ramsden and Capt. Orton.

1ST CHUKKER.—Soon after the throw in the M. I. were up at the Baluchis' end and hit a goal. The Baluchis had their innings next. They had a splendid run down the field, and having arrived close up to the goal posts, shot the ball through. On changing ends, the Baluchis at once made headway for the M. I. goal and scored their second goal.

Baluchis ..... 2 goals.
M. I. No. 2..... 1 goal.

2ND CHUKKER.—For the first few minutes the ball was constantly in motion near the M. I. posts, but each time they attempted to score, the attempt was frustrated by the M. I., who eventually succeeded in drawing the ball away to the opposite end at full speed, but before they could get near enough to the goal, the Baluchis broke the force of the attack by hitting back to midfield, when the chukker ended.

Baluchis ..... Nil.
M. I. No. 2..... Nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—The moment the ball was in play Stoney was on to it and drove it along to the Baluchis' end, where Haskith-Smith caught it up and with a long range shot drove it through the posts. The next instant Haskith-Smith for the M. I. scored a second goal. A couple of minutes up and down play followed till the Baluchis got clean up to the M. I. goal and scored. A second later the chukker closed.

Baluchis ..... 1 goal.
M. I. No. 2 ..... 2 goals.

4TH CHUKKER.—The Baluchis at once swept down the field to the M. I. end and were within an ace of scoring more than once, but each time they let drive for goal at close quarters the shot went wide. The Baluchis, however, continued a vigorous onslaught on the M. I. posts, and after a very interesting scrimmage practically at the mouth of the goal drove the ball through. The next moment they hit a second goal and even a third.

Baluchis..... 3 goals.
M. I. No. 2 ..... Nil.
Score:—Baluchis, plus 3 = 9 goals.
M. I. No. 2, plus 4 = 7 goals.

SECOND GAME.

26TH CAVALRY No. 1 vs. R. F. A. No. 1.

Umpires—General Alderson and Lieut. Cassim Shah.

1ST CHUKKER.—Moir was on to the ball the moment it was thrown in and cleared with it to the Gunners' end, but he lost his chance to score by the Gunners coming up in the nick of time. The next instant, however, the Cavalry placed two goals to their credit in quick succession. They continued to worry the Gunners at the latter's end till the Gunners got on to the ball there and with a neat back-hander hit a goal.

2ND CHUKKER.—A minute after the start, and after a considerable amount of opposition, the Cavalry managed to get up to the Gunners' posts and to score, and on changing ends they ran down to the Gunners' posts and hit a second goal. The Cavalry had it practically all their own way after this, and it was not long before they scored a third goal, when the chukker closed.

26th Cavalry No. 1..... 3 goals.
R. F. A. No. 1..... Nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—Soon after the start, the Cavalry were at the Gunners' end, and Moir getting on to the ball there hit a goal. The next instant they placed a second goal to their credit. A few minutes very fast up and down play followed till Moir got on to the ball and with a long range shot drove it through the posts.

26th Cavalry No. 1..... 3 goals.
R. F. A. No. 1..... Nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—The Gunners forced the pace from the start and got well within shooting range of the Cavalry goal, but before they could get a chance to score, the Cavalry were away with the ball to the opposite end, and Mowatt hit a goal when the chukker ended.

26th Cavalry No. 1 ..... 1 goal.
R. F. A. No. 1 ..... Nil.
Score:—26th Cavalry, scratch = 10 goals.
R. F. A., plus 4 = 4 goals.

HOCKEY.

DIVISIONAL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 5.

This afternoon the 64th Pioneers met the 114th Mahrattas and defeated them by 3 goals to love.

BOMBAY HUNT.

SAHAR HILL was the rendezvous of the Bombay Foxhounds yesterday morning. This well known spot, under the shadow of the trees at the foot of the hill, is for many reasons the most favourite of our meets. The situation itself has numerous attractions from a scenic point of view, but it rarely happens, when we meet at Sahar Hill, that a first class morning's sport has not to be recorded. The very courageous breed of jackals, which are usually to be found in the coverts surrounding the hill, delight in setting their pace against a pack of hounds, and the excellent specimen which gave us such a grand gallop yesterday morning, was indeed no exception to the rule. The assemblage at the Meet numbered over fifty, including five ladies, viz., Hon Mrs. Brougham, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Meyer, Mrs Rumboll and Mrs. Priestly. Sometimes I have heard remarks made by erstwhile hunting men that the Salsette country, owing to its rough and various nature, is not fit for ladies to ride over, but when one sees the accomplished manner in which ladies do ride to hounds with our local pack, the aforesaid remark of the old "has beens" appears to be lacking in veracity. As soon as everybody had arrived at the covertside a move was made round the base of the hill, and the hounds were called into the wood which adjoins the famous valley of Bomanwadi. They took very little time in letting us know that a jackal was lurking about the neighbourhood. Rushing out of the covert, they were away with a perfect chorus of "music" at a great pace across the valley, and it was evident that those who wished to "live" with them had to sit down in their saddles and ride as hard as their good horses would carry them. Galloping at rare speed over the finely banked rice-fields across this wide valley, we reached a particularly atrocious stretch of melon ground, which is generally regarded as the worst in the Vale of Salsette. The grass on this very rough ground has not yet been grazed down by the cattle and it was in consequence exceptionally difficult for both horses and riders to see the deep holes and wide dried up water-courses with which this tract of country abounds. Those people who were seen to gallop straight along the cart track, which runs rather to one side of this large melon bed, certainly did the safest thing both for themselves and their horses, and it was possible for them to move at far greater speed than most of us who had decided to follow as well as we could the exact line taken by the flying pack. Fortunately, however, this rough ground did not cause any mishaps, and having thankfully left it behind us, we continued over a long line of paddy fields running parallel with the Tulsi Water Pipe. The chase was fast and furious, as hounds held grandly to the scent, and the jackal was evidently not going to be caught until his strength was spent. Dipping down into the stony nullah we gallop along a familiar kind of maidan, not infrequently used as a camping ground by what look like gipsies who appear to possess a herd of little donkeys. Crossing the Andheri Road the hunt continues at the same magnificent pace over another long line of well banked rice country situated at the back of the big church at Marole. Climbing a steep stony hill beyond we push on over some grass lands until we reach the road which runs from Marole somewhere into the distant mountains. Galloping some distance along this road, the jackal was viewed by a number of the field to double straight back along the adjoining hedgerow. This artful piece of strategy put the hounds somewhat at fault, as in their eagerness they had overrun the scent. It did not however take long for the Huntsman to call the hounds together again, and with everybody commendably conforming to the master's stern instruction to stand still, the hounds soon picked up the scent once more. Going away in the direction of the Powai Hills, we skirt round the edge of Jack Symonds' Hill, across the broad valley beyond, and see the pack going straight up a particularly steep hill, covered with the closest of jungle. It was next to impossible to follow their direct paths, but we were able to work round the side of the hill, and found the ascent to be very much easier from the other side. When about half way up, the pack was seen coming over the crest of the hill almost exactly towards us, and whilst in this jungle the jackal was again viewed by many of us. He appeared to be just about done, but he continued leading the hounds in the dense jungle round and round the hill for a considerable time before being finally cornered in a very thick bush, though game and fighting to the last. After the customary funeral obsequirs peculiar to the finish of a fox hunt, the master presented the brush to Mrs. Rumboll, who had ridden her nice horse "Landrail" so boldly and fearlessly throughout the run. From start to finish the hunt must have lasted for a full 60 minutes, and as the country ridden over had been very severe for the horses as well as the hounds, it was not deemed advisable to draw again. The gallop can only be described as first class, and bears excellent witness to the success of the Huntsman, both as regards the fitness of the hounds at this early part of the season and also to the experienced manner with which he handles them in the field. If the sport enjoyed yesterday morning is a sample of what we are going to be given during the present season, what a wealth of pleasure is assuredly in store for us.

JACKAL.

CRICKET.

Harris Challenge Shield.

F. AND P. HIGH SCHOOL vs. NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Played on Friday and Saturday at Elphinstone College ground. Result:—Fort and Proprietory High School won by 7 wickets:—

NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

First Innings.

Irani, B.	...	...	...	23
Batlivala	...	...	...	10
Vans	...	...	...	8
Daruvala	...	...	...	32
Palvanker (not out)	...	...	...	61
Dubash	...	...	...	1
Kantak	...	...	...	0
Guard	...	...	...	7
Cooper	...	...	...	7
Katrak	...	...	...	0
Vajifdar	...	...	...	1
		Extras	...	15
			Total	... 165

Second Innings.

Irani, B.	...	...	...	1
Batlivala	...	...	...	16
Vans (not out)		...	...	22
Daruvala	...	...	...	27
Palvanker	...	...	...	21
Dubash	...	...	...	6
Kantak	...	...	...	1
Guard	...	...	...	0
Cooper	...	...	...	1
Katrak	...	...	...	0
Vajifdar	...	...	...	1
		Extras	...	23
			Total	... 124

FORT AND PROPRIETORY HIGH SCHOOL.

First Innings.

Contractor, K.	...	...	...	9
Shroff, J.	...	...	...	2
M. Khan	...	...	...	51
R. D. Writer	...	...	...	59
T. R. Parekh	...	...	...	9
D. D. Driver	...	...	...	50
R. S. Panthaky	...	...	...	15
Raja, K. T.	...	...	...	0
L. Patel	...	...	...	5
J. Daruvala	...	...	...	0
Parbhoo, B. J.	...	...	...	1
		Extras	...	14
			Total	... 215

Second Innings.

Contractor, K.	...	...	...	24
Shroff, J.	...	...	...	21
H. Khan (not out)	...	...	...	24
R. D. Writer	...	...	...	0
D. D. Driver (not out)		...	...	4
		Extras	...	2
		Total for 4 wickets		... 75

Batlivala and Vans and Driver and Parbhoo bowled remarkably well, while the fielding of Homi J. Khan was distinctly good.

PAST WINNERS.

1896—New High School.
1897—St. Mary's High School.
1898—Fort High School.
1899—New High School.
1900—Elphinstone High School.
1901—New High School.
1902 Do.
1903—Fort and Proprietary High School
1904 Do. do.
1905—New High School.
1906—Fort and Proprietary High School.
1907 Do. do.
1908 Do. do.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 10th October, 1908, amounted to Rs. 1,390 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 10. The total earnings from 1st January to 10th October, 1908, were Rs. 26,751, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,777.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

A Class have at last put in an appearance, Eileen, Sapphire and Turquoise all coming up to scratch. Great interest attached to this race as a new system of handicapping was introduced for the first time. Handicaps hitherto have only taken notice of the length of the course but in this system not only the length of the course is taken into consideration but the conditions of sailing under which each portion of it is likely to be negotiated. In addition, the strength of the wind is allowed for, three handicaps being arranged and that one suited to the strength of wind actually prevailing in the race applied. This naturally has involved a very large amount of abstruse calculation and thought and it is most gratifying to record that in this instance it worked out in a most marvellous manner, only thirty seconds separating the three boats at the finish.

Sapphire was first away, running it rather fine while Eileen had Turquoise safely tucked under her ample wing at the other end of the line. Eileen soon went into the lead and had three minutes to the good from Sapphire at the Mark Buoy while Turquoise was as much behind Sapphire. The breeze improved a little as they reached up to North Karanja but still was never enough to extend the boats. Eileen lost a little by standing on after North Karanja as the breeze shifted a little northward and she could have fetched home clear. It was curious to note that again at the schooner the intervals between the boats were almost equal, nearly five minutes in each case. It was a balloon reach to Sunk Rock and again the equality of the intervals was nearly maintained. All three fetched back to the schooner and after the allowances for a moderate breeze had been applied in accordance with information kindly supplied for the purpose from the Colaba Observatory, Turquiose proved the winner by a few seconds from Eileen.

Trixie did not start in B class and the other four made a straggling start, Pixie being first away. Mannikin was somewhere up by the Dockyard when the gun went and was a long way behind. Peewit went into second place on the run but Mannikin passed her on the reach, Erin sailing very dissappointingly bringing up the rear. The course was the same as for A class and the B boats did not make the mistake of overstanding at North Karanja but fetched home nicely.

Pixie had a hard job set her as, thanks to the automatic handicap, she had to give a big allowance to the rest but she just managed to do it with a little to spare, Peewit being a good second. Nine of B class went away on a lovely start, four or five boats being right up to the line when the gun went. Lapwing had the weather berth but Sitara at the other end had the best of the wind and tide and showed out in front at once and led the whole way down to Sunk Rock. Curlew and Valkyrie went in for a luffing match which took them well in shore out of their course and Tomtit did her best for the others by setting a course right in by Oyster Rock, with the idea, apparently, of getting out of what favourable tide there was. Lapwing was second round and Maud third with the rest close up. Several of the Tomtits took the outlying rock in their stride with much banging of centre plates and Jean tried to follow her example which was unsound practice for a fin keel boat. She stuck hard but got off again after vigorous efforts and followed up without losing much.

Sitara increased her lead on the run to the Mark Buoy and was well ahead of Lapwing at the turn, Maud being third.

After rounding, Maud, Curlew, Clutha and Coralie held on up the Karanja side while the rest turned and stood over to the Bombay side. Coralie changed her mind after a bit and so did Lapwing while Jean also kept to midstream.

Maud had much the best of it as the wind moved round northwards as she got up harbour and she made a beautiful fetch across the schooner, rounding with a long lead from Tomtit, the latter with Sitara having held right on the Bombay side. Clutha overstood a good bit and came reaching down just too late to get round in front of Lapwing while Coralie was next, just in front of Valkyrie. Round the small course, Maud increased her lead from Tomtit while Lapwing was travelling faster and pulled up a good bit but not enough to affect the result as far as she was concerned.

This being the first Saturday in the month Maud had the satisfaction of getting the Tomtit Class prize and was easily first on the handicap. As she could not take both, the first handicap prize went to Valkyrie, Tomtit being second and Coralie third.

The following races sailed on Saturday:—

A. CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Times. H M S
Turquoise...	14 45	J W Stokes & W Darling ...	5 31 38	1 46 53
Eileen IV..	Scr	N N Wadia ...	5 17 9	1 47 9
Sapphire ...	8 6	R H H Hopkins, & Capt Mater, R E	5 25 29	1 47 23

Course No 36 + 30 = 10·75 miles. Wind N.-W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Turquoise.—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

B. CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Erin	5 22	Officers, 116th Mahrattas	6 2 44	2 17 22
Trixie.....	4 28	Officers, Royal Scots	Did not Start	
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson & J E Aspinwall	5 49 21	2 9 21
Mannikin..	5 22	Officers, R. A. ...	5 56 56	2 11 34
Peewit ...	8 14	Ducan Fraser ...	5 59 3½	2 10 49½

Course No. 36+30 = 10·75 miles.—Wind N.-W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Pixie; Peewit saves entrance fee. Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

TOMTIT CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-50 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Tomtit ...	2 15	Capt H Gloster	6 4 49	2 12 34
Coralie ...	8 17	Col H Mead ...	6 11 13	2 12 56
Maud ...	3 46	Officers, R E ...	6 0 40	2 6 54
Clutha ...	3 46	J J Welch	6 6 51	2 13 5
Lapwing...	Scr	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E ...	6 6 32	2 16 32
Valkyrie...	9 48	R Walker	6 11 43	2 11 55
Curlew ...	5 16	C A Wordsworth	6 12 31	2 17 15
Sitara ...	7 32	Wardlaw Milne	6 12 3	2 14 31
Jean	10 33	C N Moberley..	6 18 33	2 18 0

Course No. 34 + 2 = 9·05 miles. Wind N.-W. Strength moderate. 1st Prize won by Valkyrie: 2nd Prize won by Temtit and 3rd Prize won by Coralie Class Prize: Maud.—Time-limit 6-30 p.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relie

BY THE WAY.

THE WAY OF PEACE.

We rather doubt whether it is really necessary to strengthen the purpose of the Archbishop of Canterbury as Lord Hugh Cecil, the Dean of Canterbury, and Lord Halifax are endeavouring to do by the circular letter to all incumbents asking their adhesion to a statement to be submitted to Dr. Davidson. But if they like to play Aaron and Hur in this manner, we may say that no apparent harm is likely to result. For the points, which they contend are not unreasonable points, seeing that these men may be called "extremists" in a sense. Equality between denominations as to the right of entry and a rejection of the suggestion that this right of entry should be determined by local option are points which very few Churchmen would consent to surrender. As to the head-teacher, the crux of the matter, we cannot see the vital objection to a compromise on the position of the existing head-teachers, and there have been many signs that such a compromise is desired by moderate men on both sides. Whether the negotiations will come to anything is a riddle which no prudent person would care to answer. All depends, we believe, on the elasticity of that prejudice which is often honestly mistaken for conscience. But we are inclined to deprecate circulars and admonitions, however well intentioned, at this critical moment.

MYSTERIES OF MURDER.

The Home Secretary's statement with regard to the number of murders and escaped murderers in London cannot, by any stretch of allowance or excuse, be considered consoling. The total of ninety-two murders is not perhaps excessive though the matter happens to be one in which it is difficult or impossible to draw an average. The failure to bring ten of the murderers to justice—and these ten it appears, are spread over only five years—is more disturbing. The ten include some of the most sensational murders of modern times—a fact which naturally increases the alarming effect on the public mind. Nevertheless, there is nothing but folly in blaming the police because their efforts were not successful. As London grows ever larger, so the facilities for concealment become greater. The old notion that murder will out was exploded long since. We question whether reason was ever found for accepting the theory in its literal meaning. Comparison with the past would be much more useful than the Home Secretary's present figures. Considerable enlightenment might be forthcoming were it possible to compare the statistics for the last six years with those for the previous six, or any six, say, twenty or thirty years ago. We do not know whether such opportunity could be afforded. If it could the time and trouble might be well repaid in convincing the public that the twentieth century is relatively not at all an unsafe one.

THE AERIAL NUISANCE.

France is beginning to take notice of the frequency with which German balloons have landed on the French side of the frontier during the last few months. The "Echo de Paris" supplies a list, from which it seems that since the middle of April no fewer than sixteen balloons, which included among their passengers at least fifteen officers, have landed in different parts of the country. M. Mevil, the writer responsible for this list, suggests that the practice of entering France by balloon is a form of espionage which ought, if possible, to be stopped by the Government; but up to the present "diplomatic representations made in Berlin have not produced the slightest effect." We have no means of telling whether the case is so serious as M. Mevil makes out. It may be that some of these balloons descended on foreign soil because it was necessary they should descend somewhere, and native ground was not available—was not, in fact, beneath, them. The balloon is an awkward creature to manage, and even the dirigible airship does not inevitably obey the word of command. But whether there have or have not been mistakes, the French complaint proves conclusively how large a field of dispute is being opened by the so-called conquest of the air. As though we had not enough land squabbles to occupy our hands, we are burdened with this vast accession, with all its possibilities and probabilities. For the moment the lover of peace is driven to wish there were no such things as balloons.

"THE ONLY WAY."

There is a suggestion of bluff, genial confidence that is reassuring in the dictum of the "Morning Advertiser" that "the only way of telling whether beer is properly brewed is to have come." The Chancellor of the Exchequer has told us that, although no arsenic is now used in the brewing of beer, the process involves the use of such things as torrefied barley, gelatinised rice, peptomide, Iceland moss, dextrin, and flaked oats; but what of this? The "Advertiser" (which, of course, is entitled to pose as an authority on such matters) assures us that they are all "perfectly harmless, unless taken in very excessive quantities," and points out that "sugar is conceded by everyone as practically a necessary adjunct to barley-malt in the brewing of ale (though Guinness's manage to make their stout without it). But there are other malt adjuncts—rice, maise, and oats in various forms, whether malted or not. The other things put in the list are 'yeast foods,' which are about as much brewing materials as the manure put on a barley field, preservatives, 'Burtonisers,' neutralisers, and other things, the effect of most of which upon the beer is nothing more than to keep it bright and clean." We (though whether we are "pure-beer faddists" or teetotalers, to adopt the "Advertiser's" mode of classification, we decline to say) breathe again. Now that we know nutramide and dalline are "yeast-foods," that chloride of magnesium is a "Burtoniser," and that carbonates of potash really do us a vast amount of good, we shall never again complain of the strange ingredients that find their way into "the national beverage"—even when kalium metasulphite figures among them. If the process of "having some" proves satisfactory, what matters?

"FAT" FIREMEN'S FATE.

As a sequel to Captain Hamilton's recent strictures on "fat" firemen, the orders of the London Fire Brigade recently contained the names of the giants under the heading "Removals." The men apposed to the Fire Brigade Committe of the L.C.C. who left the matter in Captain Hamilton's hands. He said that although there was nothing between him and them except that they were too fat, he should not alter his decisson. The men declined to resign the positions to which Captain Hamilton had himself appointed them as sub-officers, and their names now appear in the orders, without any comment or stated reason, as being "removed from the probationary position of sub-officers." The men now revert to the ranks, one being transferred to the Isle of Dogs station and the other to Kensington, and their prospect of any future promotion is at an end. Since the question of "fat firemen" has arisen, Captain Hamilton has taken before the same committee for promotion to the rank of superintendent an officer weighing over 15st., and the committee have accepted the recommendation and promoted the officer.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FUR COATS AND NOVEL TRIMMINGS.

Every cold day, when the air bites shrewdly and King Frost seems to be hovering somewhere in the vicinity, brings out a rich crop of new furs, which illustrate the various novel devices employed, writes our Paris lady correspondent. As a matter of fact, the furrier is an autocrat of immense importance just now in the realm of fashion and his yea or nay carries with it an amount of weight which it is impossible to treat with indifference in these days when a good pelt adds so much to a well-dressed appearance. Velvet and fur are always at their best when worn in double harness; and on a recent occasion—when the cold was so intense that the crowds of well-dressed women gathered together suggested a show of new and fashionable furs for the season—the conjunction was very much in evidence, while there were several long, closely fitting coats of fine caracul and breitschwantz, as well as rich sables and chinchilla.

STOLES DESIGNED LIKE THE SUMMER SCARVES.

Grunwaldt, of the Rue de la Paix, launched one or two exquisite models on these lines, the effect of his coats being well on the note of the moment, and as few women can stand the mat blackness of caracul near the face most of them have, in consequence adopted the ermine stole and muff to relieve it, which gives just the right finish to the toilette.

Alas! for our best laid schemes of economy, the Paris furriers are, apparently, doing their utmost this year, by the attractiveness of their new models, to prevent women in general from using last year's furs. The stoles must be fashioned like the summer scarf, supple and soft, and therefore not lined with fur, while no one who devoted two thoughts to her appearance would be seen wearing a stole that widened between the shoulders and was fringed with tails hanging down the back. The English of this is that the woman who bought her furs last year, and intends that they shall do yeoman service this winter, must either spend much in having them re-made to bring them right up to date, or must make up her mind once and for all to invest again in new skins. Fine, thin ermine of incomparable softness lends itself, perhaps better than any other, to the newest treatment, and at all big functions the scene has been enlivened with a study in gleaming white dots and dashes which had a curious and almost novel effect.

HANDSOME COATS OF BROADTAIL AND VISON.

A great deal of care is being bestowed on the arrangement of skins for the long coats. Grunwaldt has one of vison in beautiful quality, which is very long, reaching to the bottom of the dress and made after the style of a tunic hanging back and front The two parts are joined under the arm with another piece of fur giving the effect of an under waistcoat, while in the case of this gorgeous garment the skins are placed horizontally on the skirts and sleeves and vertically on the corsage part. Another really magnificent model at the same house is carried out in the ever popular seal-skill which will be extensively worn this year especially in the form of coats. This is very long indeed the fronts slightly rounded at the bottom and fastened with one button across the bust while the large turned-back cuffs and collar and revers are of the shape which Parisian tailors term "chale" while low down on the skirts of the coat at the side seam are three large handsome buttons in braid loops simulating button holes.

NEW METHODS OF TRIMMING.

A beautiful fur scarf for evening or full dress wear is of silver fox. This was fashioned in the form of three bands, joined together by soft green satin, veiled in brown mousseline do soie, and was lined with drawn mousseline, and finished at the ends with fox tails, the whole completing a garment of the utmost beauty and elegance. On some of the models this season there is a little soutache or braiding, but never much. Occasionally seam in seal-skin is outlined with braid, but most depend wholly on the excellence of the picked skins and the fineness of the cut for their effect, and it is hardly too much to say that never before has peltry in general been more cleverly treated than it has this year.

DETACHABLE GUIMPES FOR DIRECTOIRE GOWNS.

As regards the new gowns of the moment, most women adopt the obvious economy of having the guimpe, which is the almost inevitable adjunct of the Directoire toilette, made quite separate from the dress. Naturally enough, this necessitates a stock of these accessories, which are carried out in tulle, net, or gauze, as the case may be and are fashionned with long sleeves, terminating in a little double ruffle of gauffered lace or not, which is put in very full and thick, and supplies a most attractive finish. To ring the changes on the guimpe is, in fact, a popular expedient, and very dainty the new designs are with the multitudinous tucks, which must all be carried out by hand and are necessary to prevent a prefectly transparent effect which is far from being aimed at by the dame du monde; while the fitting of these trifles is as much a matter of supererogation as the fitting of the gown itself. Not a crease or wrinkle must break the surface and destroy the silhouette from the point where the high ruff fringes the lobe of the ear to that in which the net disappears under the satin or velvet much of the effect on the dress depending on the clear shoulder and neck line.

OIL TRUSTS PROFITS.

118 Millions in Dividends.

Mr. Rockefeller was metamorphosed in the witness-box on Nov. 20. from a benevolent old gentleman inspied with the sacred conviction that the Standard Oil Company and all its business transactions have played an ineffably philanthropic role into a keen man of figures, who fenced with magnificent skill the questions of Mr. Kellogg, the celebrated Government "Trustbuster."

He early won the chief point in the battle by by refusing, except under compulsion, to answer Mr. Kellogg concerning any points save those touched upon in the examination-in-chief. In this manner he gained immunity from any criminal prosecution the Government may eventually decide to institute against the octopus trust.

Mr. Kellogg elicited the astonishing statement from Mr. Rockefeller that with an original capital of dols. 56,000,000 (£11,200,000) the Trust had paid dividends of dol[illegible] dols. 591,000,000), and had a [illegible] surplus still [illegible],000,000 (£60,000,0[illegible],000). The profits [illegible]anted to dols. 80,000,000 (£16,000,000). Of this dols. 40,000,000 (£8,000,000) [illegible] dividends and dols. 40,000,000 to the surplus.

Mr. Kellogg wanted to know how Mr. Rockefeller could justify his assertion that a business which consistently made such gigantic profits was a peculiarly hazardous one.

"You cannot determine the hazardousness of a business by the money profits," replied the Oil King.

"Since the construction of our first refinery, nearly fifty years ago, we have been prepared at any moment day and night, to hear a fire alarm Remember we are dealing in an inflammable product."

During the recess Mr. Rockefeller again became a benevolent old gentleman, gently chiding the journalists for publishing yesterday's confidential remarks en clair. Pointing to an artist, he observed: "That's the man I am afraid of," adding "I wish I had your gift."

"I wish I had yours," retorted the artist.

"We ought to pool our gifts," responded the Oil King, but he added laughingly, "For Heaven's sake don't show that sketch of me to Mr. Rockefeller! You are a great artist, but she would not believe it."

Mr. Rockefeller's memory, which has hitherto appeared to be marvellous, to-day failed him repeatedly when questioned about rebates and trust agreement.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

WINTER BIRDS.

Directly a cold spell of weather sets in in the late autumn the true wildfowler begins to be on the alert and watches closely the weather and the wind, for he, keen observer of nature as he must be, knows by the signs of weather and wind the critical moment for setting out on his campaign against the ever-watchful bands of wildfowl that haunt our shores during the winter. The true wildfowler is not he who wanders along-shore and puts up his gun to gull and guillemot, but he who goes out upon the wide windy expanses of marshland and mud and sand-bank in search of those hardiest and most difficult birds of approach, such as the wild swan, gooes or duck and their kind. Wherever there are good banks or flats running out to sea, with a plentiful supply of suitable weed, such as the rib bon-like "Zostera marina," there you may see such flocks of wildfowl, strange to our summer seas, as might bewilder the man who has never had the experience before. There are many such places off our East Coast especially, and the mud-banks and sands that run from the mouth of the Thames, beyond the Wash, and up the Norfolk coast, only to repeat themselves on the estuaries of the rivers farther north, are veritable "Tom Tiddler's grounds" for the winter-fowl. First and foremost with the gunner come the black geese, perhaps because they are the wariest of the wary; the most abundant and generally distributed species is the brent, that comes down in immense flights from its breeding stations in the Spitzbergen, Arohipelago, Franz Josef Land, and Arctic Siberia; while some few individuals distinguished by their lighter breasts come down from Greenland way. It is difficult to give a true idea of the immensity of some of the gatherings of the birds of this species on the "Zostera" banks; the wild "eonk-eonk" chorus of the bands as they fly in from the sea to their feeding-grounds may be heard for miles; in bands and small detashments they come and settle on the oozes, with sentinels ever on guard, that scan the flat landseape around with out-stretched necks. They are quite the latest of our winter-fowl to arrive in force; for though stragglers may make their appearance this month it is not until Christmas or shortly after that the main body comes in.

A BLACK GOOSE.

The other species of black goose that occurs in the British Isles is the handsome bernacle goose, but it is not so common or so generally distributed as the brent, seldom occurring on the East Coast, but favouring the West Coast of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Next to the geese in numbers, perhaps, we can reckon the widgeon, and there are few more pleasing sounds on a dark winter night than the "Whe-oh" "Whe-oh" whistle of the widgeon over the dark, muddy wastes of some estuary. The widgeons begin to arrive from the North very early, but the bulk of them come down from the October onwards. The handsomely variegated sheld-duck, which breeds on our sandhills during the spring, are reinforced during the winter by bands from the Continent, and these are to be found on the banks in company with the little teal and the common wild-duck, or mallard. The ruddy shel-drake is an occasional visitor, and, like some other species of birds from the Asiatic region, are liable to irregular irruptions to this side of the Continent. The pin-tail, the most slender and elegant of all the duck tribe, visits us regularly from September onwards. The pochard, with its chestnut-red head, is regularly with us in the cold months of winter together with the goldeneye and the scaup. Further north, off the Northumbrian coast, and rare visitors to the South, are the long-tailed duck and the eider. The scoter, an almost pure black duck, always with us in small numbers throughout the year, becomes so numerous in winter that, as Howard-Saunders says in his "British Brids," at times its flocks almost blacken the sea between this country and Holland. The velvet scoter, a much rarer species, is easily distinguished by its conspicuous white band on the wing. Then, closely related to the ducks, with their peculiar toothed bills, some the "saw-bills," or merganers, which include three fairly common and very handsome species—the goosander, the red-breasted merganser, and the smew. These are all deep-sea species, which seek their food by their agility in diving.

WARM AIR OVER POLES.

By means of kites and sounding balloons carrying meteorological instruments our knowledge of the higher atmosphere has been greatly increased. Heights of over eight miles have thus been investigated. As a result the familiar assumption that a fall of 1 deg. Fahrenheit takes place for every 300 feet ascent must be modified. At the height of eight miles the thermometer ceases to fall, and may even begin to rise. And a French meteorologist, M. Tisserane de Bort, claims that at certain levels above the Poles the air is warmer than at the same height over the Equator. This may be compared with the fact that the depths of the ocean at the Equator have a temperature about freezing point. And an atmospheric circulation similar to the oceanic movements which produce the latter may be suggested as an explanation of the former.

FOSSIL EGGS.

A note in the "Scientific American" calls attention to an interesting discovery of fossil eggs. These were found in a mine at Coppereid, Nevada, and some of the eggs are described as being as large as a man's head. They had apparently been buried to a depth of 7,000 feet, and their contents had been replaced by mineral matter. Prestwick, in his text-book of Geology, mentions the occurrence of fosil eggs in this country. These are found in the rocks of the Great Oolite near Cirencester, and are about the size of pigeons' eggs. They are supposed to belong to the reptile Teleosaurus, and their contents have been replaced by calcite.

VANISHING BEAR IN TYROL.

The recent shooting of a brown bear at Guistino, near Tlone, in the Tyrol, calls attention to the gradual disappearance of this item of the native fauna. Occasionally seen, none had been killed in the district since 1906. On the above occasion two were seen. The brown bear still flourishes in Sweden. In our own country it was formerly abundant for we are told that the Romans imported their bears for bear-baiting from Britain. References in early Scottish history indicate that it was not exterminated in this country before the end of the eleventh century.

DISTRIBUTION OF COLD BY PIPES.

The warming of buildings by means of circulating hot water or air is familiar. It is perhaps not generally known that they may be cooled in a similar way. The cold is produced in a large central establishment and distributed by a suitable system of pipes. Already many houses in Boston, New York, Baltimore, &c., can turn on their cold as they can their gas or electricity. The principle is simple enough. Ammonia is liquefied at the central station, and circulated through the houses in suitable pipes. Where required to cool the building it is allowed to expand. Another method is to cool brine below the freezing point of water by means of liquefied ammonia, and circulate the chilled liquid through the dwellings.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, over work, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally accepted for the strong and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, heatitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with dyspepsia—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their days a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, fits, and paralysis, and paroxysms of the blood, aversion to and fear society for society, study or business giddiness, disturbed sleep, and nightmare and dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that sanitize and shorten life. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour to the [illegible] and speedily arrested. Price 11s. or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle
Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections, weakness across the loins, Dropsy or other Deposits, Dizziness, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 1s. 9d.
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels, which as a universal family medicine for cost, [illegible] they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.
Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS [illegible] the most [illegible] and painful [illegible]. The first dose gives relief, and in all [illegible] a few days effects a perfect cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.
Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of the genuine Pills bears the Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" impressed thereon. [illegible] and worthless imitations from [illegible] unprincipled vendors for the sake of extra profit.
DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the Medical advice by Dr. De Roos on the [illegible] Nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed insanity. Price 1s. post free from the Author, 15 Bond Street, Brixton, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Remedies.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec 4.] [BOMBAY, Dec. 5.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 15/16	1/16	
3 do. Rehtes ...	97	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 9/16	un	chgd
Bar silver in London ...	22 1/8		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	22 3/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	43		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·11	un	chgd
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·47 1/4	un	chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4 83 1/2		1/4
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
do Short London Bills			
3 months' sight.	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 1/4	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills..	2 5/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7/8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 3/4d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77/11 unchgd.
*Closing tone of Silver.—Fall caused by sales from India.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£	10,000
Gold to Bombay	£	40,000
„ Shanghi	£	70,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	... Dull.
Futures	...Easier.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	... 3,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...	100 „
Imports	... 5,000 „
Mid-Americans	...4·97—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 12/16 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F	F.-M	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·67	4·69	4·69	4·68	4·69
—08	—08	—05		

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·69	4·69	4·68	4·63
		—05	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	91,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	53,000 „
Exports to Great Britain. ...	55,000 „
Do to Continent	22,000 „
Spot Cotton—8·35 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·75—16	Declined owing to weakness in Southern spot markets and to commission house liquidation.
Do. do. May 8·81—12	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 13/16—1/16	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·69—09	
Do. do. May 8·79—10	
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.	
Cotton Stock in London 11,070 Bales.	
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports...	484,000 Bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	...133,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent...	172,000 „
...	9,000 „
Do. do. to Japan	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,107,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...812,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.— ...	d.	3 3/32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—	...d	3 13/64. Sellers.
Months—December-January.		
Fair Red Coconadas—C. I. F.— ...	d.	3 1/8
Coconada Ginned—C.I.F.— ...	d.	3 3/32

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 54 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 51 1/4—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore 48 3/4 Dec.-Jan.—H. A. & D.—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.
Linseed :—
Tone of Linseed.—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 3-8 unchgd.
Metals :—

Copper Braziers	... 475
Bar Metal	... 6 5/16d.
Bar Iron.	
Belgian Ordin. Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 4 11
Iron Corrugated Crests 24 gauge 3. O. B. 4 7 F. O. B. Liverpool	£ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India	£ 5 0 0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [5TH DECEMBER, 1908.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
263 Bars Silver..	4,35,736	London	Chartered Bank
83 Bars Silver ...	1,44,041	do	International Bank

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent.	from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent.	26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent.	5th Nov.
Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent.	„ 1st Dec.1

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 3 1-2 per cent. per annum.
Exchange :—
Being mail day there has been very little fresh offering in this market. Quotations are unchanged at 1s 3 7/8 T. T., 1s 3 29-32d. on demand and 1s 4 1-16d for 3 months' sight credits. The latter rate is by no means general and several Banks refuse to buy under 1s 4 3-32d 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are slightly easier.
We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d.
do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	103 1-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	127 1-2
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	124 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	164

Government Paper :—
The market opened steady at 94 5-8 ready and 94 9-16 for the account and closes unchanged There has not been much doing in the Bazaar to-day.
We quote :—

Cash	... ...	Rs. 96-10
1st Settlement	... ...	„ 96-9

Bullion :—
On Friday Bar silver in London fell 1-8 to 22 1-8 ready and 22 3-16 for two months forward New York was 1-4 down at 48 In the local market the ready rate opened quiet at 56 5-16 ex-duty and closed 1-16 up. The tone of the market is quiet. Forward rates are as noted felow. Bar gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver as Duty—Ready	55	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	56	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	56	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
In spite of the drop in the Home markets advised in the telegrams to hand this morning. Our market opened quiet but steady with prices almost unchanged, except for Broach, which was Rs. 1 1-2 lower than yesterday's closing rate. Throughout the day the market has remained steady,and though there was little doing for forward delivery, there has been an improvement in the demand for ready cotton and the turnover at Colaba was moderate. At the close we quote as under :—
QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	225	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	220	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	204	Janv
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	193	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	190-91	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	190/91	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	181	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	175	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	180	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	177 1-2	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	167	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	...	Easier.
Estimated Sales	4,000	bales.
Total Imports	22,000	

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·64	4·66	4·66	4·65
—03	—03	—03	

Apl.-May.	May.-June.	June.-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·63	4·66	4·66	4·65	4·30
			—02	—03
—03				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with a small business passing.
We quote :—
Ready Rs. 8 3 6 to Rs. 8 4 0 R. T.
Apl-May ... ... „ 7 13 8 R. T.
Rapeseed :—
There is little doing in this market, and ready rates are Easier.
We quote :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 8 6 0 R. T.
Apl.-May Brown Delhi ... „ 7 14 0 R. T.
Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet but steady with little doing.
We quote :—
Bold White 85p.c ... ... Rs. 44 8 0
Mimbara... ... ... „ 45 8 0
Havree ... ... „ 43 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 41 0 0
Poppyseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 9 10 0 R. T.
Apl. May ... ... Rs. 9 9 0 R. T.
Tone—Steady.
Castorseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 29 12 0
Tone—Steady.
Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Jan-Feb ... ... Rs. 23 4 0
Mowraseed :—
Ready ... ...Rs. 3 11 0
Tone—Easier.
Groundnuts—
Jan-Feb ... ... Rs. 40 0 0
Tone—Steadier.
Wheat :—
White Delhi, April-May... Rs. 5 6 6 R. T.
White Pessi 85p.c. „ ... „ 5 14 0 „
Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,495	
India	70	
Indian Specie Bank	57 1-2	
Mills :—		
Currimbhai mills...	1,115	
Crescents	117 1-2	
David	430	January
Kohinoor	830	„
Maneckji Petit	3,342½	„
New Great Eastern	217½	
Textile	1225	
Presses :—		
New Berar	435	
New Mofussil	650	
Volkart's United	497½	
Miscellaneous :—		
Badham Pile & Co	129	
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ordy. ...	130	
Do. do. Pref. ...	153	
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	335	January
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,137½	„
Railways :—		
Ahmedabad-Prantej	510 to 522½	
Amritsar-Patti	120	
Tapi-Valley	420	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,513	bales.
Wheat	3,745	cwts.
Linseed	1,575	„
Rapeseed	270	„
Gingellyseed	17,824	„
Poppyseed	317	„
Groundnuts	1,873	„
Castorseed	8,853	„
Rice	9,923	„
Myrabollams	1,220	„
Cottonseed...	23,627	„
Mowrasseed...	1,985	„
Gram	2,343	„
Jowar	2,720	„
Maize	35	„

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON Dec. 5.] [BOMBAY Dec. 6.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 13-16		1-8
3 do. Sterling Loan ...	97	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 3-4	1-4	
Bar silver in London ...	22 5-16	1-16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	22 5-16	1-8	
Do. in New York ...	48 3-8	3 8	
Exchange on London at Paris	25·11	un	chgd
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·47	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 1-2	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	2 1-2	since	28 May
Discount Short London Bills, 2 months' sight ...	2 1-4	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	2 1-4	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 5-8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7-8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 7-8	un	chgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 3-4d.
*Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady.
Bar Gold 77/11 unchanged.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and Easier.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... 6,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	300 „
Imports	... 22,000 „
Mid-Americans	... 4·88—89
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...8 3/4—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :—

D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May
4·62	4·64	4·63	4·63	4·64
—05	—05	—06	—05	—65

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·64	4·64	4·63	4·58
—05	—05	—05	—05

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	...52,000 bales
Do. do. last year ...	...60,000 „
Exports to Great Britain ...	...20,000 „
Do. to Continent	...46,000 „
Spot Cotton—6·25 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·79+04	Declined early owing to unfavourable cables and advanced later on expectation of a decrease in the movement.
Do. do. May 8·84+03	

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—8 13-16 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of Jan. 8·71+02	
Do. do. May 8·81+02	
Closing Tone of Spot—Quiet.	
Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	4,450,000 Bales.
„ „ „ East Indian	114,000 „
„ Quantity in Sight ...	6,740,000 „

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	47,000 Bales
„	Sold on Speculation	1,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	1,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	55,000 „
„	Actual Exports	9,000 „
„	Week's Imports	85,000 „
„	Stock	538,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	200 „
„	Sold on Speculation	...
„	Sold for Exportation	100 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	400 „
„	Actual Exports	100 „
„	Week's Imports	...
„	Stock	9,000 „
Afloat	American	50,000 „
„	Indian	2,000 „

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 53 3/4 Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 54 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8¼ unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 12s. 10 1/2d.
Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 1/2d.

Latest quotations received on 5th December from the London and Paris Exchange, Limited, through their Indian Agency, Rampart Row, Bombay :—

Atchinsons	99⅜
Eries ...	38½
Unions	185½
Southern Pref. (American)	59
Canadian Pacific Railway	180
Grand Trank 3rd Pref	40½
South Eastern (Defd)	32½
Burma Railway	105
Nizam's State Railway	110
South Indian Railway (1910)	104
Southern Punjab Railway	129
Brighton A (Berthas)	85½
Great Northern Defd. (York A)	42⅝
Great Western (Ord.)	123
Peninsular and Oriental (Def. Ordy.) ...	214½
Anglo-Malay Rubber Co. (fully paid) ...	4-7/8
Empire of India and Ceylon Tea Co. (Ordy.)	6⅜
Barnagore Jute Factory	3½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company (Preference)	10½
British Electric Traction Preference	4
Burma Oil, Limited (Ordinary)	4¼
Calcutta Electric Supply	5⅛
Calcutta Trams	4⅜
Shell Transport (Ordy.)	£2-3-0
Japanese 4 1-2 per cent. Second Series ...	94
Chartered of S. Africa	16s. 6d.
Consolidated Goldfields	4⅛
East Rands	4½
Rand Mines	6½
Tanganyikas	3½
Mysore Gold	4⅛
Champion Reefs	6s. 6d.
Dharwar Reefs (Reconstructing)	2s. 9d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	6s. 3d.
Hutti (Nizam's)	1/6
Hyderabad (Deccan)	2
Nundydroog	25s.
Anaconda Copper	10½
Rio Tinto (Ordy.)	74⅛
Johannesburg Consolidated	22s. 6d.
Ivanhoe Gold Corporation	8/8
Goya Brownhill	17s. 6d.
Witwatersrand Deep	4⅛
New Kleinfontein	2-7/8
Geeu Boulder Proprietary	20s. 6d.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 1st Dec. 1908, as compared with the statement of 24th Nov. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Nov. 24. Rs. a. p.	Dec. 1. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	1,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund...	12,50,000 0 0	1,62,50,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c ...	1,03,995 0 5	1,41,79,333 13 11
Other Deposits, &c ...	16,81,657 1 8	16,35,00,394 13 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,864 0 3	8,48,630 3 7
Sundries ...	18,348 7 0	19,89,249 15 11
Rs...	21,71,45,4 9 4	21,70,62,508 15 0
ASSETS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities other authorized Investments ...	2,31,07,423 0 0	2,31,71,891 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorized Securities	43,07,324	43,68,884 0 0
Accounts of Orders on do ...	37,51,566 11 11	3,91,32,183 6 10
Bills discounted, &c ...	5,01,71,678 5 2	5,06,59,684 1 5
Balances with other Banks ...	2,89,03,615 7 7	2,85,62,915 3 4
Bullion ...	15,11,690 3 1	14,20,122 1 1
Coin ...	3,974 12 0	3,974 12 0
Coin Stock ...	17,61,366 13 11	17,98,784 1 0
Stamps ...	16,887 9 2	17,261 7 1
Sundries ...	1,06,943 1 5	1,07,622 5 5
Cash, &c., at Head Office ...	15,38,65,455 13 3	15,42,50,322 4 2
Cash, &c., at Branches ...	6,32,79,598 12 1	6,28,12,186 10 10
	21,71,45,054 9 4	21,70,62,508 15 0

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office ...	13,00,018	Decrease.
Government Balance at Branches ...	2,86,157	Increase.
Other Deposits ...	5,68,737	do
Post Bills...	1,09,776	do
ASSETS.		
Banking Investments ...	93,978	Decrease.
Loans ...	3,89,617	Increase.
Accounts of Credit...	4,85,000	do
Mercantile Bills...	3,33,700	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	14,43,978	do
Cash at Branches ...	9,75,960	Increase.

Percentage 96·70.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	69½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,600
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India ...	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 14 „	68½ 18
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	57½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile ...	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	585

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Alcock Ashdown and Co ...	100	100		xd	306
All India United Insurance, Co, Ld...	100	20	½ o-o		14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6		40
Badham Pile ...	100	100	yr. 10		129
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330		10,100
Bombay Burma New Issue...	625	6·5	824	xd	2,525
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld ...	O. £10 P. £10	£10 10	Nill. p. c. 6	xd	130 151
Bombay Ice Mf'...	100	100	Nill.		28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40		925
Bombay Land and Building ...	500	500	p. c. 5		500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250 P. 250	250 250	p. c. 6 p. c. 6		333½ 262½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	xd	390
Delhi Flour... ...	200	200	16		127
Empire of India Life Assurance ...	500	50	yrp.c.17		125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship ...	100	10	1½		20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10		195
Kemp and Co ...	200	175	yr. 14	xd.	209
Karrachee Landing...	200	75	12		150
Marcks and Co...	100	100	10		130
Napier Hotel Co...	100	100	11.		25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A ...	200	50	p.c. 18½		190
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...		27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10		54
Port Canning Co...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27		480
Shivrajpur ...	A. 10	10	p.c. 25		24
Syndicate... ...	B. 10	10	Nil.		17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company...	100	100	8		80
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	com	20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited...	{ O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£ 15 60 40	... ... 2-3is	div.	9 67
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd	286
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd	33
Treacher and Co...	500	500	yr. 40		605

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		505
Alliance ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		1574
Asmr Veerjee ...	200	200	20	xd	190
Berar Manufacturing	500	500	yr. 50		680
Bombay Cotton Mfg.					
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	1½		615
Bombay United...	250	250	20		522½
Century ...	100	100	50		360
Central India...	500	500	85		1,715
China ...	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Ghhoi Silk ...	500	500	20		575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught ...	1,000	1,000	40		230½
Coorla ...	100	100	5		750
Crescent ...	500	500	qr. 60		117½
Crown ...	1,000	1,000	50		1,200
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	20		1,105
David ...	500	500	20		483
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress ...	500	500	25		355
Framji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	75		1,660
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		275
Hindustan ...	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25		475
Hyderabad ...	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15		165
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35		640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75		1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25		320
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10		193
Jewraj Baloo ...	1,000	1,000	divid35		390
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20		400
Khandesh ...	1,000	610	75		960
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		860
Kohinoor... ...	500	500	25		830
Leopold ...	100	100	3		60
Luxmidas... ...	1,000	1,000	40		490
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80		1,515
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125		2,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,000	150		3,350
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		3,125
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.		217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd	745
Do.	100	100	5		110
Phœnix	1,000	1,000	20		645
Presidency	1,000	1,000	90		900
Queen	500	500	p.c. 6		500
Rahuman	1,000	1,000	divid50		840
Rigwa	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		1,035
Sassoon Cotton ...	500	500	40		600
Sassoon Silk ...	1,000	1,000	200	xd	4,525
Sholapur	250	250	20		215½
S. Mahratta	500	500	50		1,430
Standard Mills ...	250	250	25		170
Ston	500	500	45	xd	1,385
Swadeshi	500	500	30	xd	1,000
Textile... ...	1,000	1,000	500		250
Union (V. Gepalji)...	1,000	1,000	2		520
Western India... ...					

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,500
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	107½
Bombay Samachar ...	200	200	10	175
Bruch City	200	200	14	175
Fort...	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,700
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	250	250	.....	500
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingnoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	14	128½
Khangaum	400	400	25	325
Mahava	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	60
Mercantile	250	250	.....	280
Mannar Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New East Indian ...	400	400	50	xd 650
New Mofussil	500	500	40	485
New Berar	500	500	30	510
New Prince of Wales	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Parsheny	400	400	140	4,400
Sind Punjab	200	200	35	480
Surat City	1,000	200	20	245
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	497½
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway ...	500	500	6 p. c.		522½
Amritsar Patty ...	100	100	5 „		120
Tapti Valley Railway Company ...	500	500	4 „		420
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	5 „	xd	106

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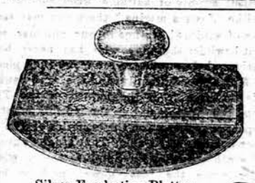
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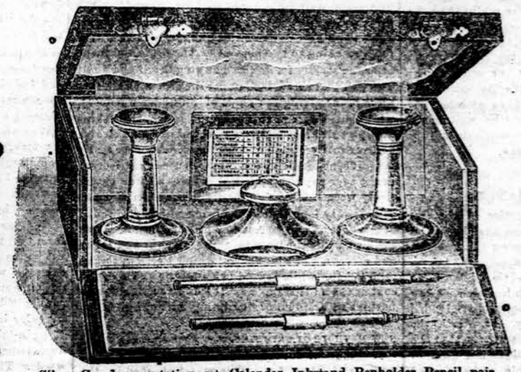
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SURAT.

Surat, Nov. 24.—The following petition has been sent to H. E. Sir George Sydenham Clarke, by the Society for the Promotion of Temperance and Morality :—

"We beg leave most respectfully to submit for Your Excellency's favourable consideration the accompanying copy of resolutions passed at a meeting of about 800 citizens of Surat, called by the Society for the Promotion of Temperance and Morality, on the 1st November, 1908, and presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Gokaldas Kahandas Parekh.

"We would humbly beg to state for your Excellency's information that our Society mentioned above is formed by a few persons who have joined together for the purpose of promoting Temperance and Morality by means of lectures. A lecturer has been employed to preach upon the evils of drink and upon customs and habits which lead to immorality. We have succeeded through the agency of the headmen of several castes which are addicted to drinking, in inducing them to pass resolutions to leave off drink, and these have been carried out.

"This City of ours is notorious as being the most hard-drinking city in India, but we trust that on account of the recent orders passed by your Excellency in Council for the formation of Local Committees for determining the sites and the numbers of shops, and by the Grace of Divine Providence, there will soon be a vast improvement."

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting :—

I. That this meeting begs to tender sincere thanks to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for his frequent expressions of sympathy with the temperance movement, and trusts that the new Local Committees ordered to be formed will, by very materially reducing the number of shops, give effect as soon as possible to His Excellency's fopenly expressed desires.

II. That this meeting is of opinion that it is materially necessary that the closing time of shops for sale of all intoxicants should be six o'clock in the evening (Local time) in every place.

III. That this meeting urges all leading citizens to take the deepest interest in the Temperance movement, because long bitter experience has clearly shown again and again that the spread of drink very materially lowers the health of the people, graves their morals, ruins their homes, and is a very fruitful source of crime, poverty and misery in the country generally.

IV. This meeting regrets the existence of a number of toddy shops in the vicinity of the Parekh Technical Institute, the Government High School and the Sarasjanik High School, and desires that a representation be made to Government for their removal.

The following is the reply of His Excellency, dated at Government House, Mahableshwar, 27th November :—

Sir,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter, with enclosure, dated the 24th instant, to the Private Secretary of His Excellency the Governor, I am desired to say that His Excellency warmly sympathizes with the objects of the Society for the Promotion of Temperance and Morality, and is glad to hear that so large a meeting of the citizens of Surat assembled in support of those objects.

"As regards the number of liquor shops and the hours of closing them, His Excellency trusts that the Society will represent its views before the Committee appointed to make recommendations on these subjects.

"Every one who has the interests of India at heart must desire to promote the great cause of Temperance among the people, and a society like yours in Surat, His Excellency believes, can do valuable work in this direction.—Yours, faithfully,

(Sd.) L. ROBERTSON,
Private Secretary to the Governor, Bombay.

SECUNDERABAD.

Secunderabad, 1st Dec.—Mr. S. Newman, Accountant to the Hyderabad Mills Company, died this morning and was buried in the evening at the Chudderghaut Cemetery.

Miss Blain, Lady Superintendent of the Nursing Staff of the Afzulgunj Hospital, has been granted an increase of Rs. 100 per mensem for looking after the Victoria Zenana Hospital in addition to her own duties, and she has also been granted a house allowance of Rs. 50.

Mirza Mahomed Ali Beg, a pupil of the Nizam College, Hyderabad, having proceeded to Madras with a view to completing a course of study in Science, H. H. the Nizam's Government have, on the recommendation of the Board of Governors, granted him a scholarship of Rs. 40 per month for one year.

On the recommendation of the Board of Governors of the Nizam College, Mr. W.J. Prendergast, House Master of the College, has been granted seven months' leave, on full pay, by H. H. the Nizam, to enable him to go through an advanced course of Oriental studies in Europe, and thus qualify himself,on his return to India, to take up the Professorship of Oriental Languages at the Nizam College Mr. Prendergast will visit the Oriental Schools in Paris and Berlin.

A carriage accident has befallen Mr. Hajee Shaik Adam, the well-known merchant of James Street, and his Manager, Mr. Crayden. It appears that they were driving in a mail phaeton near the Government Telegraph Office when the horse took fright and dashed to the side of the road, the carriage overturning and throwing the occupants heavily to the ground. Mr. Crayden is confined to his bed, having sustained serious injuries to his face and chest. Mr. Shaik Adam injured his wrist and leg but he is able to attend to his business.

There was an Evening Party yesterday afternoon at the newly-built bungalow "Dilkush" belonging to Mr. V. Sarangapany Moodelliar. There was a large gathering of Hindu guests from Secunderabad, Bolarum and Chudderghaut. The evening was pleasant and at 6 p.m. refreshments were served, and afterwards the company were entertained by Pandit Veeraraghava Gopala Chariar, of Tinnevelly, who recited extracts from the "Mahabharatta" and "Ramayana" on the "dharma" (duty) of the citizen, which he explained in Tamil, dwelling on the respect and loyaltyt hat citizens owed to God and their Sovereign. The meeting closed with prayers for the long life and prosperity of King Edward the VII and his Government.

The post of Principal Medical Officer of the Imperial Service Troops, the Golconda Brigade, the Nizam Mahboob, and the Principal Medical Officer of the Regular Troops having been amalgamated, His Highness the Nizam has appointed Surgeon-Captain M. G. Naidu, to the post of Principal Medical Officer on a salary of Rs. 800 a month.

Mr. Ottley, Assistant Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, having attained the age of 55 years the Nizam's Government have granted him an extension to the end of September, 1909.

Dr. Abdul Ghani has been granted six months' leave, on half pay, as an indulgence to proceed to Europe for the purpose of completing his medical studies.

His Highness the Nizam's son, Prince Usman Ali Khan, intends making a tour in the Bedar and Gulbarga Districts in the early part of next month.

Nawab Sarbuland Jung Bahadur, Chief Justice, left Hyderabad for Northern India on 15 days' leave, and during his absence Justice Hakim-ud-Dowla will act as Chief Justice.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 2nd Dec.—The Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore and Judicial Commissoner of Coorg will hold Court at noon on Saturday the 12th instant. The Calendar contains two appeals and two petitions for revision in Criminal cases.

The Dewan has returned to Bangalore from his tour in the affected Districts of the Province.

Sir Roper Lethbridge has arrived here and is staying at the West End Hotel. His visit is in connection with the tea planting industry, especially with reference to the tea cess.

The Rev. J. Bateson, General Secretary of the Royal Army Temperance Association, who is on a tour through India, yesterday delivered two addresses on the subject of Temperance to large audiences of soldiers. At the regimental theatres of the Sherwood Foresters and "O" Battery, R. H. A., excellent musical programmes were arranged in honour of the Secretary's visit and the speeches were received with enthusiasm.

To-day I have confirmation of the rumour that H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore intends making a tour to Japan. The Government of India have sanctioned the tour and the date of His Highness's departure is fixed for the 24th instant. His Highness stays here till the 15th and leaves for his Capital on that date. In his tour in the Far East His Highness will be accompanied by his brother, the Yuvaraj, and a number of young men of the Ursu family whom he wishes to see something of the world.

The following is the result of the recent election of Commissioners in the Board of the Civil and Military Station Municipality, the gentleman named to hold office for two years from the 1st instant :—To represent Europeans and Eurasians:—Mr. W. H. Johnson, 1st Division ; Mr. A. H. Prime, 2nd Division ; Mr. F. E. Dunn, 3rd Division ; Mr. W. Abraham, 4th Division ; Mr. C. J. Haudin, 5th Division ; Mr. R. W. Simpson, 6th Division. To represent Hindus and others:—Mr. V.Masilamoni Chetty, 1st Division; Mr. V. Rajaratna Moodelliar, 2nd Division ; Mr. B. P. Annaswamy Moodelliar and Mr. P. Nilakanta Moodelliar, 3rd Division ; Mr. A. Maigandadeva Moodelliar and Mr. A. R. Chelvaroya Moodelliar, 4th Division ; Mr. C. Surinarayana Rao, 5th Division ; Mr. M. V. Goopusamy Moodelliar, 6th Division. To represent Mahomedans :—Mr. Aga Abbas Ali, 2nd Division ; Mr. Mahomed Yacoob Sait, 4th Division ; and Mr. Ahmed Sait 3rd Division.

Intimation has been received here that H. E. Lord Kitchener, whose date of arrival in Bangalore was originally fixed for the 12th instant, will arrive in Banglore by special trian on Sunday morning the 13th instant. During his brief stay in Bangalore he will be the guest of the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Fraser at the Residency. His Excellency will be received with all the honours due and after breakfast at the Residency on Sunday will, proceed by motor to Hosur to inspect the Remount Depot at that place, returning to Bangalore the same afternoon. There is to be a dinner and reception at the Residency on Sunday night and invitations are issuing to the Chief Military and Civilian Officers to meet His Excellency. On Monday Lord Kitchener will inspect the troops in garrison and will probably go round the Cantonment. He will pay particular attention to the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers and the Mysore Transport Corps and it has been arranged for His Excellency to pay a visit to the Mysore Military Workshop. His Excellency leaves the same night for Mysore where he will visit the new Palace of H. H. the Maharajah and will be taken round historic Seringapatan. He returns from Mysore by the midday train on the 15th instant, and arriving in Bangalore in the evening leaves at once for Secunderabad.

MALABAR.

Calicut, 1st Dec.—Mr. W. Francis, the Collector and Mr. Blake, District Board District Engineer, have gone to the Laccadives or short visit of inspection. Mrs. Francis accompanies the party who are due back this week.

His Excellency Mgr. Zaleski, the Papal Delegate, is expected here next Monday from Mangalore and will remain a day, the visit being of an unofficial character. From here the Delegate will proceed to Madras, where he will embark for Singapore.

Two years ago, Mr. T. M. Appu Nedungadi, B.A., B.L., one of the leading vakils and now the Government Pleader, started a Girls' School in the caste quarter of Chalapuram, intending that the institution should be unsectarian. After a time, through the efforts of Mr. Nedungadi and a few other public spirited gentlemen, there was started a Society for Promoting Female Education, and the management of the School was handed over to this body, under whom it has been making steady progress. The report read at the annual prize distribution yesterday, Mrs. Moore presiding, showed that the strength has risen since the start from 11 pupils to 109, mostly Brahmin and Nair girls, the circumstance that only five of the pupils are Tiyyas being ascribed to the erroneous impression that the School, like the Zamorin's College, denies admission to Tiyyas. The report also showed that the School needs a suitable habitation and a larger teaching staff, and seeing that Female Education is in a backward state in this town, it is certainly to be regretted that sufficient public support is not being extended to this highly laudable undertaking.

On Sunday morning, the headquarter Adult and Cadet Companies and the Tellicherry and Cannanore Detachments of the M. V. Rifles, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Christie, the Commandant, marched to Chevayur for the annual Camp of Exercise, the Cochin Detachment, which arrived here by mail train, following in the evening. The rules and regulations relating to camp work were read to the members by Captain F. C. Dunlop, the Adjutant and the Commandant then said a few words, exhorting all ranks to co-operate in order to make the Camp a success. Yesterday morning an interesting exercise was gone through and a battalion parade was held in the evening. The programme this morning consisted of an elaborate tactical exercise, in which the enemy, represented by a body of the Detachment, of the Border Regiment, from West Hill, and the Reserve Police were proceeding to attack the position held by the Volunteers. The operations lasted some five hours and were conducted with much spirit on both sides. The annual inspection of the Corps is to take place in camp on Thursday next, when the Regimental Sports will also be held. The following Officers are in camp :—Colonel J. Christie, Commandant ; Major J. G. Ferguson ; Captains W. L. Bruce, H. R. Lockie and F. C. Dunlop. (Adjutant) ; and Lieuts. Falle, Langely, Kirkpatrick and Upton.

RANCHI.

Nov 29,—Ranchi woke into momentary life on Thursday last and attended the Bengal Military Police College Sports in force. The parade ground was temporarily transformed. A large shamiana with gaily painted border adorned the course commanding a good position. Mrs. Dundas, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Cox were "At Home" and dispersed tea, coffee and cakes. The Police band discoursed sweet music. The chill air did not deter people from remaining on to see the torchlight procession that finished the afternoon's proceedings. The design "B.M.P." was not very clearly defineable, except at a distance. On Saturday at 7 a.m., there was a full dress parade which was attended by a few. Distances are great here and 7 a.m. is not a genial hour or a cold November morning before the sun is strong enough to warm things up.

The last debate was of an interesting nature, "The Freedom of the Press" was the subject under debate. A mixed meeting was the result of this announcement. However, only about three men turned up. All but two people present were decidedly against the freedom of the Press.

Ranchi is now a mushroom. Houses are springing up all over the place. It is a curious and instructive sight to notice that the European for whom the place was, before a heaven of coolness and refreshment, is not the visitor we are called upon to welcome but the Indian is pouring in in large numbers, is building himself palatial residences and beginning to drive about behind prancing horses, while the white man is, except those whose business it is to be here, conspicuous by absence and deplored. Non-official people retired here can be counted on the fingers of one hand.

The race course, a fine breezy upland of five furlongs commanding an extensive view of surrounding country will, it is whispered, be the scene of another race meeting before the year is over. It is a good course with no particularly "nasty" corners to negotiate, it sweeps round in a wide circle and has a slight incline, a very fair course for a beginner to try his luck on, taking it all together.

Rice is selling 12 to 13 seers for the rupee. Straw is down in price but bran shows no decline. Large quantities of rice are leaving Ranchi as is usual. The time of the "coolie catcher" has come and the voice of the "caught one" will shortly be heard at the station. A bumper year such as this is not a good one as a rule, the Kol does not care about emigration when he can comfortably eat—and drink, his fill is his own village. He shows a sturdy aversion to "turning to" in these days of plenty, and many and loud are the complaints of his independence and "cheek." His avarice is so far as a casual observer can say, his chief characteristic. Another impossibility here is to get anything mended. The "mochees" are hopeless and the hundred odds and ends that require repair are forced into retirement as there is nobody to do the needful. If some enterpising soul would open a shop and undertake mending his fortune would, I imagine, be assured, and the gratitude of Ranchites be more than touching in its magnitude and effusiveness. "Dirzeis" too are becoming I understand a vexed question, and to get one of these gentry to undertake to sit and work in one's bungalow daily for a monthly renumeration is a very difficult feat to perform. The bazaar is full of them and they all appear to be "up to theirs yes," in work, but they are "not taking any" when asked to work in the house.

When is the act enabling one to "jump on" ghariwallahs and others for cruelty to their unhappy horses, etc., coming here? We have waited a very long time for this most needful protection, as it is the state of things is rather impossible. It is not healthy that the cruel, task master can put "his tongue in his cheek" and goad his unhappy possessions to his own satisfaction and their destruction.

PESHAWAR.

November 29.—Peshawar is quiet again now, and there is a pause in the social functions which is welcome. The chief event in prospect is the Peshawar Polo Tournament, which is to commence here on the 21st instant and end, at the latest, on the 28th. The Tournament is open to all Regimental teams or Station Gymkhana teams representing places in the North West Frontier Province, It is to be played under I. P. A. rules, and a limit of twelve ponies for each team has been fixed. General Sir James Wilcocks has kindly consented to present the cup to the winning team. The Native Infantry Polo Tournament, also an event to which we look forward with interest, has been fixed for the 2nd of January.

The additions to the Club buildings are making astonishing progress, and the dining-room and offices are almost ready to have the roof put on. It is hoped that the dining-room will be ready for use by Christmas, and indeed if the present energy in its construction is maintained it certainly will be. For some reason we have been deprived of a band every afternoon this week, although there are five of them in the station. Their absence makes the Club uninteresting of an evening. Company trainiug is probably what accounts for it. The two British Regiments have training camps at the foot of the hills near Matanni, and the native troops are also busy with their double company training.

The new Presbyterian Church which has been building all the summer has made progress of late. It promises to be a handsome edifice when it is finished. To-day one of the by weekly "kafilas" from Kabul arrived in Peshawar, having halted last night at Jamrud, and come through the Khyber Pass yesterday morning. It was a large one of three thousand camels. Such an event as the arrival of a caravan causes but little stir in Perhawar, and yet it is a sight so pieturesque and so instructive that no one should miss it, The way to the Bajaouri Gate this afernoon was packed with transport, and the confusion at the Gate itself, where three Customs officials fought desperately to do their work, was indiscribable. Camels stumbled over donkeys, horses over men, cattle over sheep. A cart made its way through with no small difficulty and risk. Once inside the City, and the danger of being trampled on over, one was at liberty to take stock of the huge shaggy camels whose heads, throats and hips were covered with big bunches of black hair. This hair, which is of great commercial value, is cut once a year. They were remarkably fine animals, and larger and more powerful looking there the ordinary Indian camel. Their Afghan drivers were shaggy and powerful in proportion, and the pleasure of arrival at their destination had induced then to throw off much of their usual sulkiness, They were great big men with black looks and fair skins, untidy "pugrees" and hairy "poshteens." They said that they had seen the Amir at Jelalabad and declared that he had left Kabul at about the same time as they had themselves. On either side of the road leading from the Bajauri "Darwazd" to the "Mewa Mundi" are square "serais," or open courts, with a roofed shed running round the sides. They were all full of camels, ponies and Afghans, and the bundles of goods brought down for trading were piled up in heaps. These chiefly contained fruit such as melons, grapes, pomegranates "chilgusas" and pistachios, the details of whose subsequent sale was given in the last Peshawar letter. With the exception of ponies and horses, no other commodities but huge quantities of fruit were brought down by this caravan.

The ponies were perhaps the most remarkable feature of all. The large majority were bull necked straight pasterned savage eyed brutes, whose chief recommendation was their obvious strength. There were, however, amongst them animals of a finer type which looked as if they might develop into handsome creatures with good food and grooming—not that they were thin. On the contrary, they were all in the pink of condition after the march. Dealers were already at work, weeding out the most likely looking ones. It was however not easy to judge of them, as they were so hidden in gay cloths, carpet saddle bags, swagger trappings and beads; and as soon as they were unloaded they were immediately wrapped up in several thick "namdas" and tied to a "sharpoi" with which they walked off to settle a quarrel with or take a bite out of a neighbour. The "Mewa Bazar" was itself a scene of wildest confusion. "Serais" led out of it too in all directions, and all were full of men, animals and goods.

Unfortunately there were no carpets brought down to-day. It is the desire of many carpet lovers to come into direct communication with the Afghan traders. In this, however, they are destined to be disappointed. A carvan of carpets starting from Bokhara, Merv, Panjdeh or Khokand, is preceded by a dealer with lists and descriptions of the goods. This man communicated with the various carpet dealers here and the whole consignment is bought up "en masse" long before it arrives. It appears that there is little risk or fraud, and the Peshawar merchants do not hesitate to advance thousands of rupees as an earnest for the amount they undertake to expend 'on spec.' And this is why the European carpet lover has to pay through the nose while the rug merchants sway the beautiful "purdahs" gently and imperceptibly before him, to fascinate him with the moving lights and shades over the deep maroon and brown colours.

Peshawar is jolly now, but we have to make the most of the sunshine while we can get it. There is a period of incessant and heavy rain before us; which makes life a misery, and renders the roads, if possible, more muddy and slippery than the Cantonment "bhistia" do.

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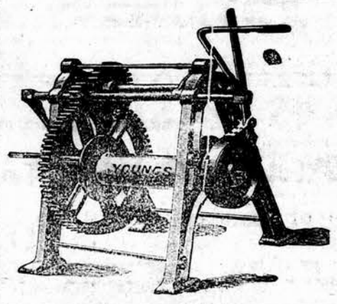

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